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No. 59

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

April 4, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANN M. KUSTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### CRISES ON PRESIDENT BIDEN'S WATCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, since President Biden took office, more than 2 million illegal immigrants have been apprehended at our southern border.

Now, Title 42, a key portion of our border security, is set to expire at the same time that our Border Patrol agents are preparing for a record surge of illegal border crossings.

The American people cannot afford President Biden's and proclaimed border czar Vice President HARRIS' failed border policies.

On President Biden's watch, we have seen record-high levels of cocaine, methamphetamine, and fentanyl being trafficked into our communities from across our open southern border. These drugs are deadly, and over 93,000 Americans have died of overdoses just in the past year. These policies have made Americans less safe, and they have made our communities less secure.

In his fiscal year 2023 budget, President Biden failed to even mention our border security crisis, a border security crisis that affects each and every American community. The truth of the matter is, President Biden has no plan to secure our border. President Biden has no plan to secure our communities.

Without the proper funding for our Border Patrol agents, this surge in illegal border crossings will lead to a humanitarian crisis, a drug crisis, and a national security disaster.

President Biden has failed to address the challenges that we are facing today on our southern border. It is time to keep our communities safe. It is time to fund our border security. It is time to reauthorize Title 42, and it is time to secure our southern border. Today, the actions must occur.

### UKRAINE MUST BE THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE AT THIS TIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today not just as the Representative for Pennsylvania's Seventh District, but also as the Representative of one of the largest Ukrainian-American communities in our entire country.

Today, my constituents are gutted. These horrific images of Bucha are seared into their hearts and minds for-

ever. When they see these images, they are thinking of their sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, and aunts and uncles who have gone from living peaceful lives to being martyrs in an unprovoked war of choice that had absolutely no reason for occurring.

When we see these images, we need to think of an average suburban neighborhood here in the United States and try to imagine what it would be like to have our homes, our families, our neighbors destroyed without provocation, without any cause whatsoever.

I look at this photo of a woman with freshly manicured nails, and as any woman viewing this knows, when she had her nails done, perhaps in anticipation of an evening out with friends, this victim of slaughter wasn't imagining that her beautiful bright red nails were going to be displayed around the world as evidence of carnage.

There is enormous grief in my community, and there is enormous righteous anger and indignation. I am here to echo that anger and that indignation and to say that we will not accept this. We will stand up against it.

The United Nations Security Council must authorize an independent investigation into the crimes that were committed in Bucha. Since Russia will almost certainly veto, it is crucial that we immediately find another path to move forward with such an investigation. This is not up to Vladimir Putin. His crimes are now for the world to judge and for history to record. Now is not the time for messaging resolutions by the United Nations and others. It is time for action by every democratic country in the world. We cannot stand back.

As the Nobel Laureate and Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel said, "Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Wherever

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must—at that moment—become the center of the universe.”

Ukraine must be the center of the universe right now, for as long as it takes. The Grammy Awards, the NCAA tournaments, and our favorite television shows are a welcome diversion, but let that diversion be short. Don't lose focus of the center of the universe, which right now must be Ukraine.

The work of delivering justice can start here. Every democratic country must investigate and ensure that implicated Russian officials, oligarchs, and their families are barred from entering their borders. Together, the international community must come together to send the message that no country can commit war crimes and see them go unpunished.

I urge President Biden to take the step I called on him to take back in the first week of March. Work with our European allies to take all Russian financial institutions, not just some, off the SWIFT system. The cost of this invasion must be beyond unsustainable for Putin and the oligarchs around him. It must become literally unbearable.

But we must do more. We must provide the Ukrainian people with the full range of military aid that they need—drones, armored vehicles, machine guns, planes, night vision devices, every single weapon of war that they need for their defense. And time is of the essence.

It goes without saying that continued humanitarian assistance must be provided on an ongoing basis. The fact that we have private American citizens—and I know some of them—who are delivering medical supplies and other necessities into Ukraine more quickly than we or our NATO allies are is incomprehensible. But I also laud those citizens.

The extraordinary courage and resilience of the Ukrainian people is a challenge to us all. How much will they have to bear? How long will we let these crimes continue? Enough is enough.

We will never forget. We will never lose sight of the fact that our shared humanity is at stake in this barbaric invasion. The Ukrainian people and justice and democracy will prevail. The Ukrainians will come out as the heroes of this story when it is told in the history books. But let us, too, come out as the helpers, the ones who did everything we possibly could to help them achieve victory and restore their country.

#### THE LEFT IS LIVING A LIE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, the left has ripped away the pen of truth from the author of life. They

have exchanged natural science for a party platform and declared war on biology. Your leftwing movement is forcing children to endure radical expressions of sexuality, and yet, you can't even define what a woman is.

You might amend a bill, but you will never amend biology. Science is not Burger King. You can't just have it your way.

I am the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and I never imagined that one of my sacred duties in this hallowed Chamber would be explaining to the House Speaker the difference between a man and woman.

Take notes, Madam Speaker, I am about to define what a woman is for you: XX chromosomes, no tallywhacker. It is so simple.

And yet today, this proclamation of fundamental scientific fact will cause the woke liberals in Silicon Valley to strip you of your voice and ban you until you bow at their altar of falsehoods. Patriots like Charlie Kirk and Tucker Carlson have been muzzled on Twitter for promoting the dangerous and bigoted ideology called science.

Madam Speaker, you and your party are living a lie. The Babylon Bee is a more reliable source of fact than you. Perhaps it will click when you hand the gavel to Republicans and realize that truth is king. It reigns with the American people; and you, Madam Speaker, never will again.

#### ACCESS TO LIFESAVING MEDICATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise to applaud my colleagues for passing the Affordable Insulin Now Act, which will lower costs for hardworking families by capping the out-of-pocket costs for insulin at \$35 per month. This legislation is about putting the health of our citizens before profit.

Rising by 54 percent from 2014 to 2019, the cost of insulin has created an affordability crisis for the 9.8 percent of Floridians living with diabetes, which is roughly 2.8 million residents.

Nobody should be forced to choose between paying for rent and protecting their health. More than half of Americans have less than 3 months' worth of expenses covered in an emergency fund. That total includes one in four Americans who indicate having no emergency fund at all, up from 21 percent in 2020, let alone to have the ability to pay more than \$300 for a single vial for those without adequate insurance.

While the Affordable Care Act has ensured access to healthcare for Americans, the cost of healthcare remains far too high.

This legislation will ensure that Floridians with diabetes pay no more than \$35 for their lifesaving insulin each month. My constituents in Florida's

20th Congressional District feel the effects of rising out-of-pocket costs for their insulin. This bill provides them with appropriate relief at a time when families are struggling to make ends meet.

Americans currently face an average price of \$98.70 for a unit of insulin; 10 times higher than in other wealthy nations. One in four Americans who rely on insulin have been forced to ration doses due to high prices, a last resort with potentially fatal consequences.

Uninsured people in the United States are disproportionately from Black, indigenous, and other communities of color. For those who do not qualify for Medicaid, high insulin prices can be devastating, forcing them to make impossible choices between covering different basic needs.

Unfortunately, throughout the United States, diabetes prevalence has increased over the past two decades, disproportionately affecting low-income populations. Even with health insurance, particularly high-deductible health plans, people can face exorbitant copays and fees that make their medicine unaffordable.

Once the Senate votes in favor of this bill, beginning in 2023, private health plans shall cover at least one of each type of dosage form of insulin and cap cost-sharing for a 30-day supply at the lesser of \$35 or 25 percent of a plan's negotiated price.

Among individuals with private insurance, half would save at least \$19 per month, and a quarter would save at least \$42 per month. Individuals who buy their own insurance will experience the most savings.

This legislation comes as House Democrats continue working to advance comprehensive reform addressing the high cost of prescription drugs. I am committed to ensuring that we continue to protect the health of all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass this critical bill.

#### CELEBRATING THE LIGHTHOUSE ON WECC-FM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of 89.3 The Lighthouse on WECC-FM.

Founded in 2002 by husband-and-wife duo Paul and Vickie Hafer, The Lighthouse has been spreading the Word of God 24 hours a day for 20 years.

Founding Lighthouse Ministry in 1998, Paul and Vickie selflessly spread the holy Word of God to as many people as they can. Their radio show on WECC-FM now reaches southeast Georgia, northeast Florida, and a worldwide online audience.

Their ministry also provides other opportunities for their community, such as a ladies' Bible study group and

an intercessory prayer group, and is home to Cub Scout Pack 893.

Vickie and Paul have dedicated their lives to spreading the Word of the Lord and ministering to others, and our communities are better for it. Their tireless work has reached the ears of thousands of listeners and will continue to be heard around the world.

This 20th anniversary milestone is nothing short of remarkable. Thank you for what you are doing, and keep shining His light.

□ 1215

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF ISAAC LAROCHE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the life of Isaac "Ike" LaRoche.

Ike was born in Darien, Georgia, in 1942 to the late Lawrence "Junior" Edison LaRoche, Sr., and Ethel Ward LaRoche.

He would go on to serve his country in the United States Army. Following his service, he owned and operated Ike LaRoche & Associates.

Ike selflessly served his community by being on the boards of foundations such as the Camp Kicklighter Foundation, the YMCA, the Rape Crisis Center, and the West Chatham Rotary Club.

His work led to the creation of the Pooler Fitness Center, as well as the founding of several YMCAs across the State of Georgia. This work and dedication to his community led him to receive the Robert H. Demere Volunteer Award in 2013, the highest volunteer award given out by the YMCA, having only been presented three times since 2004.

Ike's wife of 56 years, his three children, and the whole community will miss his presence in their lives, but his legacy will live on in the work he accomplished.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF BILL FALLON

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank a good friend, Deputy Director Bill Fallon, of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Brunswick, Georgia, for his great service to our district.

Deputy Director Fallon received his bachelor of science degree from Westfield State University and his master's degree in national security and strategic studies from the U.S. Naval War College.

He joined the United States Marshals Service in 1988 as a deputy U.S. marshal for the State of Massachusetts.

In the summer of 2008, Bill was assigned as the commander of Operation FALCON 2008, which resulted in the arrest of over 19,300 dangerous felons and the seizure of 418 firearms. He was named The Washington Post's Federal employee of the week for his efforts.

Bill has also served as the assistant director for the United States Marshals Service Training Division. At FLETC, Bill has been integral in overseeing all operations related to the development and delivery of collaborative law enforcement training for more than 95 FLETC partner organizations.

Bill has more than earned his retirement. After his retirement, he will go on to be the new county manager for the Glynn County Board of Commissioners, where I look forward to continuing to work with him.

Congratulations on your retirement, Bill, and thanks for all that you have done and will continue to do.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF COACH JESSE CREWS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Coach Jesse Crews at Charlton County High School.

Coach Crews has long been a titan in Georgia high school athletics. Even before he was a coach, he was a Charlton County High School athlete himself.

Jesse was born in Folkston, Georgia, in 1953. He attended Georgia Southern University, receiving a bachelor of science in education, and Valdosta State University, where he received his master's in education.

His life of service earned him a well-deserved induction into the Georgia Athletic Directors Association Hall of Fame, class of 2022, and the Dr. Lucia B. Norwood award for athletic director of the year for all classifications in 2021.

Jesse has also been selected to receive the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association Dwight Keith State Service Award this year.

When you dedicate your life to the betterment of others, it is hard to avoid these amazing recognitions.

Jesse has served on the Charlton County Board of Commissioners, as well as the Georgia High School Association Board of Trustees Executive Committee and Reclassification Committee.

His passion for education, athletics, and his community has changed the lives of many students that he has mentored over the years.

Jesse, we can't thank you enough for what you have done and what you have accomplished, and I am proud to be a member of the J-Rock Express.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARBAJAL) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is Your name. All the Earth is filled with

its praise as the seasons change and the winds rise up from the plains to proclaim Your glory. Plants emerge from the silence of the soil and bloom in celebration of Your creative word.

Animals roam the forests and the deserts. Their variety and vulnerability, strength and symbiosis testify to the eternal balance on which You have placed all living things. The driest of riverbeds flood when You open the heavens, and the oceans retreat at the pull of Your power.

O Lord, our Lord, may we, too, magnify Your name. May our lives respond to Your dominion over all. May we reflect Your gracious presence, that everyone we encounter this day would feel the warmth of Your fellowship.

May our words speak the mercy of Your truth, that those whom we engage in debate and discussion would hear what You would have us each understand: Your perfect will.

And may our deeds serve as instruments of Your divine love for the world and all who dwell therein.

In our life, in our speech, in our love, we pray that we praise Your name this day. By the grace of that majestic name, we pray.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1320. An act to establish the Chiricahua National Park in the State of Arizona as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 3580. An act to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3197. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes.

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

## RECOGNIZING THE LEGACY OF FREDERICK "DUKE" SLATER

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the memory and legacy of a glass-shattering athlete from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

Frederick "Duke" Slater's passion for football began when his family moved to Clinton, Iowa, where Duke started playing football at Clinton High.

Duke went on to receive his education at the University of Iowa, where he won a national championship in 1921 and was named an All-American. An incredible athlete, Duke also competed for the Hawkeyes' track and field team, placing third in the hammer throw and fourth in the discus while helping Iowa win the 1921 national title.

When Duke joined the NFL's Rock Island Independents, he became the first Black lineman in NFL history. He went on to become a five-time first-team All-Pro selection, retiring after 10 great years.

Following his retirement, Duke was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1951 and was posthumously selected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2020. Last year, the University of Iowa announced that the field at Kinnick Stadium would now be known as Slater Field in honor of Duke.

I am pleased to hear that the local community is planning to erect a statue of Duke at Clinton High School. Duke is the embodiment of hard work and overcoming obstacles, and I cannot wait to see that statue in person.

## BIDEN BUDGET BUST

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, President Biden's recently submitted budget for fiscal year 2023 is a literal dumpster fire.

His budget confirms what we have known all along: He does not have the slightest clue what fiscal responsibility means.

Right now, families are facing a \$3,500 yearly inflation tax, but President Biden wants to spend a whopping \$73 trillion over the next decade, a 66 percent increase over the previous 10 years. Over the next 5 years, inflation rates would increase by 2.8 percent.

In fact, this scheme would be the highest sustained government spending endeavor in American history.

Mr. Speaker, President Biden has failed to read the room yet again. The American people do not want another Biden budget bust.

## HELP UKRAINE ACHIEVE VICTORY NOW

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, The Wall Street Journal editorialized: "Let Ukraine Go on Offense Against Russia."

"As Russia's war on Ukraine enters its sixth week, the script has flipped. Russia's advance has stalled, and Ukraine now wants to go on offense to push back Russian forces from the land they have taken. But the country needs U.S. and NATO help to do it."

"Now is the time to help Ukraine take the offensive. Reports of demoralized Russian forces are more frequent, including defectors who have taken equipment with them."

"Throughout this conflict, the Biden administration has been slow. . . . Now 'is the time to keep the pressure on to truly achieve a strategic victory for Ukraine and NATO.'"

I have faith in the Russian people, a great culture betrayed by war criminal Putin. There is legislation for defecting Russian troops, diplomats, and Duma members to be provided immediate refugee status in America and up to \$100,000 for any Russian military equipment turned over to Ukraine.

God bless Ukraine, God save Ukraine, and long live Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

## CELEBRATING APRIL AS FAITH MONTH

(Mrs. MILLER of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this month, Americans all over the country are celebrating April as Faith Month. I rise in support of this effort and call on all people of faith to join in prayer and celebration.

As a Member of Congress, I am happy to reaffirm my commitment to our Judeo-Christian values and freedom of religion for all that this country was founded on.

Religious organizations in America have a rich history of charitable engagement, helping the sick, poor, and afflicted. They should be celebrated for their contributions to our way of life.

## HONORING THE SALEM LAKES FIRE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. STEIL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the men and women of the Salem Lakes Fire Department.

As war has ravaged Ukraine, the firefighters in Salem Lakes, Wisconsin, took action. Led by volunteer firefighter Art Stypula, the Salem Lakes Fire Department organized a massive equipment drive. The effort involved fire departments throughout southeast Wisconsin and even the Chicago area.

Turnout gear and other locally collected lifesaving equipment was shipped to Poland to help Ukrainian firefighters do their job and keep people safe.

I am extremely proud of the Salem Lakes Fire Department and the firefighters for organizing desperately needed aid to the Ukrainian people.

I know that Wisconsinites and Americans across our country will join me in thanking them for their efforts. They came up with a creative way to help Ukraine in its fight for freedom.

Ukraine's firefighters and its people will be given important resources because of their charity and their compassion.

Thank you again to the men and women of the Salem Lakes Fire Department for their lifesaving work each and every day.

## VOTE AGAINST JUDGE KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

(Mr. CLYDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue to highlight the abhorrent record of President Biden's U.S. Supreme Court nominee, Ketanji Brown Jackson, commonly known as KBJ.

In a posthearing written question and answer from members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, KBJ refused to comment on whether she believes an individual possesses natural rights.

This is unacceptable. The Declaration of Independence is crystal clear. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Yet, Ketanji Brown Jackson does not hold a position on whether individuals possess natural rights. This is disqualifying, plain and simple.

Any Senator, Republican or Democrat, that votes to confirm KBJ later this week isn't just voting for a soft-on-crime, woke judge. They are also voting for a judge who does not recognize the natural rights, or civil rights which come from the natural rights, given to us by our heavenly creator, dangerously ignoring the fundamental foundation of our American values.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1703

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

DATA MAPPING TO SAVE MOMS'  
LIVES ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1218) to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1218

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act".*

SEC. 2. MAPPING BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY  
AND MATERNAL HEALTH OUTCOMES.

(a) INCORPORATION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AND SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY DATA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall incorporate publicly available data on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, including for not less than 1 year postpartum, into the Mapping Broadband Health in America platform of the Commission.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH CDC.—The Federal Communications Commission shall consult with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity data that should be incorporated under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1218.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1218, the Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act.

Tragically, the United States has the highest rate of maternal mortality across developed nations. While maternal mortality and morbidity are problems that affect women across the country, these concerns are especially pronounced in Black and Native American communities. Maternal mortality rates for Black women are three times higher than those of White women, and the rate of death for American Indian and Alaska Native women is two times higher.

This legislation seeks to provide a visualization for the public on how connectivity and these health data intersect. It will help guide policymakers on how to target telehealth services to vulnerable populations and communities at risk in an effort to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity in this country.

For pregnant women, access to telehealth services like routine checkups, health monitoring, and updated prescriptions can go a long way in ensuring the health and safety of both the mother and child.

Specifically, under this legislation, the FCC is required to integrate publicly available data related to maternal health, including mortality and severe morbidity, into its Mapping Broadband Health in America platform. The FCC will be required to consult with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to determine the right data to include for this effort.

I commend Representatives BUTTERFIELD, BILIRAKIS, and BLUNT ROCHESTER for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation. I also thank Subcommittee Chairman DOYLE for working to get this legislation through the Communications and Technology Subcommittee.

I also commend you, Madam Speaker, as the vice chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee, because you have spent quite a bit of time dealing with these maternal mortality issues.

This initiative, combined with other good work we and the executive branch have done, will help us better understand the communications barriers some pregnant women face so that we can then explore connectivity policies that help keep these women safe and healthy.

I know the Senate has passed a companion bill recently, led by Senators ROSEN and FISCHER. Although there are some technical differences between the two bills, my hope is that we can get those worked out as quickly as possible and get this legislation to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act in a bipartisan manner, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1218, the Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act, which was introduced by Representatives BUTTERFIELD and BILIRAKIS.

Maternal mortality continues to affect mothers and children across the United States, particularly in rural areas. The Energy and Commerce Committee has worked to address this preventable issue, but unfortunately, challenges remain.

Congress has previously taken steps to understand which communities are most affected and what we can do to reverse this alarming trend.

Today's legislation will build on existing tools of the Federal Communications Commission by incorporating publicly available data on maternal health outcomes into its Mapping Broadband Health in America tool. The FCC would be required to work with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to determine which maternal health outcomes to include.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, we know that maternal mortality has been increasing in the U.S. while declining in other countries, unfortunately. We know these rates are even worse for Black women, Madam Speaker.

We also know that lack of broadband in today's society can lead to isolation, poorer education outcomes, and fewer work opportunities. What we don't know is how broadband access impacts maternal health outcomes. Finding this out is our goal.

At the end of the day, we all want to lower maternal mortality rates and ensure that babies are both healthy and grow up with the love and support of their mothers.

I am proud to co-lead this legislation, a bipartisan piece of legislation, with my good friend, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, who we are going to miss because he is retiring after this term, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, another fellow member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this great bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON).

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act.

The United States is one of the few Nations in the world experiencing a rise in pregnancy-related deaths, claiming the lives of hundreds of moms each year. Behind each of these cases are stories of heartbreak and devastation for families and communities.

We must do more to improve health outcomes for moms and babies across this country, and telehealth services will play a critical role in doing so.

This bill would instruct the FCC to work with the CDC to incorporate publicly available data on severe maternal morbidity and mortality into its Mapping Broadband Health in America platform.

Using this data, we can more accurately identify the communities with high maternal morbidity and mortality rates that lack broadband connectivity. This will allow for the government to better target areas with critical telehealth services and, ultimately, pave the way for better health outcomes for new and expecting mothers.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, again, I rise in support of H.R. 1218, the Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act, and I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge bipartisan support for this bill as part of our continued effort to address maternal mortality, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1218, the "Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act" which directs the Federal Communications Commission to identify areas of the country where poor maternal health rates overlap with deficiencies in broadband access that are needed to effectively deploy telehealth services.

In the United States, black women are 2 to 6 times more likely to die from complications of pregnancy than white women, depending on where they live.

Dating back to maternity mortality analysis from 1979 to 1992, the overall pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 25.1 deaths per 100,000 for black women, 10.3 for Hispanic women, and 6.0 for non-Hispanic white women.

During 2011–2015, the pregnancy-related mortality ratios were—

42.8 deaths per 100,000 live births for black non-Hispanic women;

32.5 deaths per 100,000 live births for American Indian/Alaskan Native non-Hispanic women;

14.2 deaths per 100,000 live births for Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic women;

13.0 deaths per 100,000 live births for white non-Hispanic women; and

11.4 deaths per 100,000 live births for Hispanic women.

Madam Speaker, Black women in the United States experience unacceptably poor maternal health outcomes, including disproportionately high rates of death related to pregnancy or childbirth.

Both societal and health system factors contribute to high rates of poor health outcomes and maternal mortality for Black women, who are more likely to experience barriers to obtaining quality care and often face racial discrimination throughout their lives.

Health inequity stems from economic inequality and its contributing factors including sexism and racism. To that point, Black women are typically paid just 63 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men.

Median wages for Black women in the United States are \$36,227 per year, which is \$21,698 less than the median wages for white, non-Hispanic men.

These lost wages mean Black women and their families have less money to support themselves and their families and may have to choose between essential resources like housing, childcare, food, and health care.

These trade-offs are evident in Black women's health outcomes and use of medical care.

Compared to white women, Black women are more likely to be uninsured, face greater financial barriers to care when they need it and are less likely to access prenatal care.

Black women experience higher rates of many preventable disease and chronic health conditions including diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease.

When Black women choose to become pregnant, these health conditions influence both maternal and infant health outcomes.

To improve Black women's maternal health, we need a multi-faceted approach that addresses Black women's health across the lifespan, improves access to quality care, addresses social determinants of health and provides greater economic security. Comprehensive data on maternal health is certainly a part of that approach.

Black women are three to four times more likely to experience a pregnancy-related death than white women.

Black women are more likely to experience preventable maternal death compared with white women.

Black women's heightened risk of pregnancy-related death spans income and education levels.

Black women experience more maternal health complications than white women. Black women are more likely to experience complications throughout the course of their pregnancies than white women.

Black women are three times more likely to have fibroids (benign tumors that grow in the uterus and can cause postpartum hemorrhaging) than white women, and the fibroids occur at younger ages and grow more quickly for Black women.

Black women display signs of preeclampsia earlier in pregnancy than white women. This condition, which involves high blood pressure during pregnancy, can lead to severe complications including death if improperly treated.

Black women experience physical "weathering," meaning their bodies age faster than white women's due to exposure to chronic stress linked to socioeconomic disadvantage and discrimination over the life course, thus making pregnancy riskier at an earlier age.

Primarily Black-serving hospitals provide lower quality maternity care, where seventy-five percent of Black women give birth.

Those same hospitals also have higher rates of maternal complications than other hospitals. They also perform worse on 12 of 15 birth outcomes, including elective deliveries, non-elective cesarean births and maternal mortality.

Many Black women have a difficult time accessing the reproductive health care that meets their needs. Access to reproductive health care, which helps women plan their families, improves health outcomes for women and children.

Black women experience higher rates of unintended pregnancies than all other racial

groups, in part because of disparities in access to quality contraceptive care and counseling.

Many Black women lack access to quality contraceptive care and counseling.

For example, in a recent analysis of California women enrolled in Medicaid, Black women were less likely than white or Latina women to receive postpartum contraception, and when they did receive it, they were less likely to receive a highly effective method.

Black women's access to abortion is limited, and they may be more likely to experience the ill effects of abortion restrictions—such as delayed care, increased costs or lack of access to care.

Black and Hispanic adults in the United States remain less likely than White adults to say they own a traditional computer or have high-speed internet at home, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 25 to Feb. 8, 2021.

In addition, only 40 percent of Black adults report having broadband access in their homes. This figure is another testament to the inhibitions black women face in getting the care they need, which this act aims to resolve.

It is for that reason Madam Speaker I support the "Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act."

Comprehensive data on maternal health will play a role in saving the lives of pregnant black women, so I am proud to support this Act.

Though there is still much work to be done, this bill is a good first step in the right direction. I urge my colleagues to support this potentially life-saving piece of legislation.

For far too long black women have disproportionately suffered lower maternal health rates and outcomes. The passage of this Act finally provides us a route to remediation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1218, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### SPECTRUM COORDINATION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2501) to require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission to update the memorandum of understanding on spectrum coordination, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2501

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Spectrum Coordination Act".*

**SEC. 2. UPDATE OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SPECTRUM COORDINATION BETWEEN NTIA AND FCC.**

*Not later than December 31, 2022, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission shall update the Memorandum of Understanding on Spectrum Coordination entered into in January 2003, to—*

*(1) improve upon the process for resolving frequency allocation disputes in shared or adjacent allocations between the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that such disputes are definitively resolved in an efficient and timely manner;*

*(2) ensure that spectrum is used efficiently; and*

*(3) establish reasonable timelines for the exchange of information between the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission in order to maintain effective spectrum coordination and collaboration.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2501.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2501, the Spectrum Coordination Act.

Our country's airways are foundational to next-generation wireless networks. These networks offer so much promise to better our lives, as they can promote enhanced telehealth services and educational opportunities and offer new ways of engaging in entertainment and e-commerce. These networks can also help propel advancements in manufacturing and enhance critical public safety communications to save lives.

□ 1715

But to achieve these important objectives, our airwaves must be managed competently and correctly. Unfortunately, in recent years, our country has not hit this mark. Instead, the two agencies charged by Congress to manage the public's airwaves, the FCC and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, or NTIA, have often bickered and refused to coordinate their efforts.

I am pleased to see that with new leadership over the last year, the FCC and NTIA have begun to make some headway towards ensuring the Federal Government once again speaks with one voice in overseeing our airwaves.

H.R. 2501 helps advance the ball even further. This legislation requires the

FCC and NTIA to update their memorandum of understanding on spectrum coordination by the end of this year. The last time this MOU was updated was in 2003, and much has changed since then. An updated MOU will reaffirm the commitment of these two agencies to provide and allocate our airwaves in a way that best serves consumers, commercial carriers, and Federal agencies in the days and months to come.

Over the past several years, the Energy and Commerce Committee has worked on a bipartisan basis on several important telecommunications matters. I want to commend Subcommittee Chairman DOYLE and Representative BILIRAKIS for continuing this tradition through their leadership and bipartisan work in advancing this bill out of the committee. I hope the Senate can follow suit soon.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to likewise support the Spectrum Coordination Act in a bipartisan manner, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2501, the Spectrum Coordination Act, which was introduced by Representative BILIRAKIS.

For decades, the United States has led the world in wireless innovation. That leadership was built on effective spectrum management. As we look to beat China and usher in the next wave of wireless technology, we must continue to make more spectrum available, both for commercial and government uses.

As the demand for more wireless technology grows, spectrum management decisions, like balancing commercial and government uses, have become more complex.

For nearly a century, the Federal Communications Commission has effectively managed commercial spectrum use. As the expert technical agency on spectrum matters, the FCC must continue to rely on science and engineering as its guide.

Just as the demand for commercial spectrum continues to grow, so does demand for government spectrum, specifically for use by Federal agencies. Access to spectrum is an important ingredient to the missions of many Federal agencies. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the NTIA, is also responsible for managing Federal spectrum uses.

The NTIA and the FCC must work together to maintain the United States' wireless leadership, and it is essential that the NTIA continues to lead the executive branch's spectrum coordination efforts.

To help formalize these coordination efforts, in 2003 the FCC and the NTIA signed a memorandum of understanding to coordinate Federal and non-Federal spectrum matters to ensure our spectrum is put to its highest

and best use. This interagency agreement has not been updated in nearly 20 years.

Today's legislation requires the FCC and the NTIA to update their MOU to reflect the new spectrum management landscape so the United States will retain its wireless leadership for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the co-lead on this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I thank Subcommittee Chair DOYLE, the ranking member of the subcommittee, and the chairman of the full committee as well for their support.

The spectrum landscape has changed dramatically since 2003, Madam Speaker, with increased demand for wireless spectrum, fueling new technologies and possibilities.

While spectrum auctions have occurred over the years, the memorandum of understanding between NTIA and the FCC has not been updated to reflect the ever-changing landscape.

While these agencies have recently made strides to update the MOU since I introduced this bill last Congress, codifying this action will ensure that these agencies are held accountable to get the job done.

After hearing from both the NTIA and the FCC leadership over the last several weeks, I am glad to see this legislation move forward in the House and encourage the Senate to also see its importance in preventing agency miscommunication as we manage the Nation's spectrum.

Madam Speaker, we need to get this through.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON).

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2501, the Spectrum Coordination Act.

Spectrum is a finite and high-demand resource that, when allocated correctly, fuels innovation. The industries that use spectrum are rapidly evolving, and Federal coordination of spectrum should evolve with it.

That is why I am proud to support the Spectrum Coordination Act, sponsored by my friend, Congressman BILIRAKIS. While the industries that use spectrum continue to modernize at an accelerating pace, the memorandum of understanding between the NTIA and the FCC on spectrum coordination has not been updated since 2003.

This commonsense bill would instruct the NTIA and FCC to update their nearly 20-year-old MOU, ensuring



that they work together seamlessly to resolve disputes while ensuring spectrum is allocated as efficiently as possible. I strongly urge all my colleagues to support the Spectrum Coordination Act.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

First, I thank the chairman of our Energy and Commerce Committee for helping get this bill to the floor. I greatly appreciate his work and leadership, and also for the members' work on this, and also the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), as the chair of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee.

As we have heard today, the United States has to retain its leadership in wireless for the years to come, and it really requires the FCC and the NTIA to work together, especially on this MOU, because of the new spectrum management that we have to have out there and the landscape that we have.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would ask bipartisan support for this bill, which will continue the objective of trying to coordinate better between the two agencies, the FCC and the NTIA.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2501, the "Spectrum Coordination Act" which requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission to update the Memorandum of Understanding on Spectrum Coordination to improve the process for resolving frequency allocation disputes in shared or adjacent spectrum bands and ensure the efficient use or sharing of spectrum.

The memorandum of understanding formalizes the cooperative relationship between the two agencies to ensure that spectrum policy decisions promote efficient use of spectrum consistent with both the economic interests and national security of the Nation.

Spectrum encompasses a variety of communications, from extremely low frequencies which are used by military submarines to communicate with one another, to extremely high frequencies which allow all of us to use Wi-Fi in our homes and at work.

Spectrum is also critical for air travel, one of the most important industries in the United States and the world. It provides pilots and air traffic controllers the ability to communicate from surface to air, ensuring passenger safety and scheduled arrival at their destinations.

In terms of domestic national security, spectrum is crucial in saving lives. Due to the devastating effects of climate change, we are seeing natural disasters that are more devastating than ever before. The effects of these disasters demand an equally significant response from our first responders, from local police all the way to FEMA.

Thanks to the manipulability of spectrum, we have created dedicated interoperable frequencies for first responders, allowing them to effectively communicate with their counterparts and save more lives.

Madam Speaker, properly designating jurisdiction of spectrum or radio wave oversight is critical in maintaining this country's economic prosperity and national security.

Our society is increasingly relying on technology, and therefore spectrum, every day.

We must update this memorandum to accurately assess and subsequently assign jurisdiction based on the technological advances we have made since the memorandum's last update in 2003.

Since 2003, the Internet has transitioned from a luxury to a commodity, smart phones are mandatory to be able to fully participate in society, and threats to national security have evolved in ways we never thought possible.

In addition, spectrum allocation will even be increasingly important in the distant future.

Astronomers use specialized devices to read radio waves emitted from outer space, allowing us to learn more about the universe and its origins. Just last week The South African Radio Astronomy Observatory released a new image of what it called astronomy's newest mystery: the Odd Radio Circle or ORC.

Astronomers have spotted only a handful of ORCs. They're huge, about a million light-years across which is 16 times bigger than our Milky Way galaxy. Despite this, the ORCs are hard to see. They're visible only at radio wavelengths.

Right now, we don't know what ORCs are or what causes them, but one day we will. The case could be made that when we do know more, it will be objectively critical knowledge because humans are explorers, and space is our next frontier.

Space is the next place we will go, and maybe not in this generation nor the one after that, but one day we will go. Humans will need all the information they can get while exploring the unknown, and all of it will be thanks to radio waves and those who read them and understood them. Their importance truly cannot be understated.

Madam Speaker, I firmly believe these factors make updating this memorandum of the utmost necessity, so I am proud to support the "Spectrum Coordination Act" and urge my colleagues to as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2501, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### MEDICAL MARIJUANA RESEARCH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5657) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make marijuana accessible for use by qualified marijuana researchers for medical purposes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5657

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medical Marijuana Research Act".

#### SEC. 2. FACILITATING MARIJUANA RESEARCH.

(a) PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) until the date on which the Secretary determines that manufacturers and distributors (other than the Federal Government) can ensure a sufficient supply of marijuana (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), as amended by section 8) intended for research by qualified marijuana researchers registered pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)), as added by section 3, shall—

(A) continue, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to produce marijuana through the National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Supply Program;

(B) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, act jointly with the Attorney General of the United States to establish and implement a specialized process for manufacturers and distributors, notwithstanding the registration requirements of section 303 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 823), to supply qualified marijuana researchers with marijuana products—

(i) available through State-authorized marijuana programs; and

(ii) consistent with the guidance issued under subsection (c); and

(C) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, jointly convene with the Attorney General a meeting to initiate the development of the specialized process described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) beyond the date specified in paragraph (1), may, at the Secretary's discretion, continue—

(A) through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to so produce marijuana; and

(B) to implement such specialized process.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO VERIFY REGISTRATION.—Before supplying marijuana to any person through the National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Supply Program or through implementation of the specialized process established under subsection (a)(1)(B), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) require the person to submit documentation demonstrating that the person is a qualified marijuana researcher seeking to conduct research pursuant to section 303(f)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by subsection (d) of this section, or a manufacturer duly registered under section 303(1) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 3 of this Act; and

(2) not later than 60 days after receipt of such documentation, review such documentation and verify that the marijuana will be used for such research (and for no other purpose authorized pursuant to this Act or the amendments made by this Act).

(c) GUIDANCE ON USE OF STATE-AUTHORIZED MARIJUANA PROGRAMS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue guidance related to marijuana from State-authorized marijuana programs for research.

(d) RESEARCH.—Section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;



(2) by striking “(f) The Attorney General” and inserting “(f)(1) The Attorney General”;

(3) by striking “Registration applications” and inserting the following:

“(2) Registration applications”;

(4) in paragraph (2), as so designated, by striking “schedule I” each place that term appears and inserting “schedule I, except marijuana.”;

(5) by striking “Article 7” and inserting the following:

“(4) Article 7”; and

(6) by inserting before paragraph (4), as so designated, the following:

“(3)(A) The Attorney General shall register the applicant to conduct research with marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof) if, irrespective of whether the applicant is registered pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)—

“(i) the applicant meets the requirements for being registered under such paragraphs to dispense, or conduct research with respect to, controlled substances in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V;

“(ii) the applicant is compliant with, and authorized to conduct the activities described in clause (i) under, the laws of the State in which the applicant practices; and

“(iii) in the case of an applicant pursuing clinical research, the applicant’s clinical research protocol has been reviewed and authorized to proceed by the Secretary under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

“(B) An applicant registered under subparagraph (A) shall be referred to in this section as a ‘qualified marijuana researcher’.

“(C)(i) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives a complete application for registration under this paragraph, the Attorney General shall approve or deny the application.

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), an application shall be deemed complete when the applicant has submitted documentation showing that the requirements under subparagraph (A) are satisfied.

“(iii) In the case of a denial under clause (i), the Attorney General shall provide a written explanation of the basis for the denial.

“(D) The Attorney General shall grant an application for registration under this paragraph unless the Attorney General determines that the issuance of the registration would be inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

“(i) The applicant’s experience in dispensing, or conducting research with respect to, controlled substances.

“(ii) The applicant’s conviction record under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.

“(iii) Compliance with applicable State or local laws relating to controlled substance misuse or diversion.

“(iv) Such other conduct which may threaten the public health and safety.

“(E)(i) A qualified marijuana researcher shall store marijuana to be used in research in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet.

“(ii) Except as provided in clause (i), any security measures required by the Attorney General for applicants conducting research with marijuana pursuant to a registration under this paragraph shall be consistent with the security measures for applicants conducting research on other controlled substances in schedule II that have a similar risk of diversion and abuse.

“(F)(i) If the Attorney General grants an application for registration under this paragraph, the applicant may amend or supplement the research protocol and proceed with

the research under such amended or supplemented protocol, without additional review or approval by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services if the applicant does not change the type of marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof), the source of the marijuana, or the conditions under which the marijuana is stored, tracked, or administered.

“(ii) If an applicant amends or supplements the research protocol or initiates research on a new research protocol under clause (i), the applicant shall, in order to renew the registration under this paragraph, provide notice to the Attorney General of the amended or supplemented research protocol or any new research protocol in the applicant’s renewal materials.

“(iii)(I) If an applicant amends or supplements a research protocol and the amendment or supplement involves a change to the type of marijuana, the source of the marijuana, or conditions under which the marijuana is stored, tracked, or administered, the applicant shall provide notice to the Attorney General not later than 30 days before proceeding on such amended or supplemental research or new research protocol, as the case may be.

“(II) If the Attorney General does not object during the 30-day period following a notification under subclause (I), the applicant may proceed with the amended or supplemental research or new research protocol.

“(iv) The Attorney General may object to an amended or supplemental protocol or a new research protocol under clause (i) or (iii) only if additional security measures are needed to safeguard against diversion or abuse.

“(G) If marijuana is listed on a schedule other than schedule I, the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) that apply to research with a controlled substance in the applicable schedule shall apply to research with marijuana or that compound, as applicable, in lieu of the provisions of subparagraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph.

“(H) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or over requirements related to research protocols, including changes in—

“(i) the method of administration of marijuana;

“(ii) the dosing of marijuana; and

“(iii) the number of individuals or patients involved in research.”.

### SEC. 3. MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MARIJUANA FOR USE IN LEGITIMATE RESEARCH.

Section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823), as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) REGISTRATION OF PERSONS TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTE MARIJUANA FOR USE IN LEGITIMATE RESEARCH.—

“(1) REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than the day that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Medical Marijuana Research Act, the Attorney General, pursuant to subsection (f)(3) and subject to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, shall register an applicant to manufacture marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof) that is intended for—

“(i) use by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to subsection (f)(3); or

“(ii) subsequent downstream manufacture by a duly registered manufacturer for use by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to subsection (f)(3).

“(B) PUBLIC INTEREST.—The Attorney General shall register an applicant under sub-

paragraph (A) unless the Attorney General determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the Attorney General shall take into consideration—

“(i) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of marijuana and any controlled substance compounded therefrom into other than legitimate medical, scientific, or research channels;

“(ii) compliance with applicable State and local laws relating to controlled substance misuse and diversion;

“(iii) prior conviction record of the applicant under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of such substances; and

“(iv) such other conduct which may threaten the public health and safety.

“(2) REGISTRATION OF DISTRIBUTORS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than the day that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Medical Marijuana Research Act, the Attorney General shall register an applicant to distribute marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof) that is intended for use by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to subsection (f)(3) or intended for subsequent downstream manufacture by a duly registered manufacturer for use by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to such subsection, unless the Attorney General determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest.

“(B) PUBLIC INTEREST.—In determining the public interest under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall take into consideration—

“(i) the factors specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of paragraph (1)(B); and

“(ii) past experience in the distribution of controlled substances, and the existence of effective controls against diversion.

“(3) NO LIMIT ON NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Attorney General shall not impose or implement any limit on the number of persons eligible to be registered to manufacture or distribute marijuana pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2).

“(4) REQUIREMENT TO VERIFY USE FOR LEGITIMATE RESEARCH.—As a condition of registration under this section to manufacture or distribute marijuana, the Attorney General shall require the registrant—

“(A) to require any person to whom the marijuana will be supplied to submit documentation demonstrating that the marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof) will be used by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to subsection (f)(3) or for subsequent downstream manufacture by a duly registered manufacturer for use by qualified marijuana researchers for research pursuant to such subsection;

“(B) in the case of distribution, to complete, with respect to that distribution, the appropriate order form in accordance with section 308 and to upload such forms to the system used by the Drug Enforcement Administration for such distribution;

“(C) to include in the labeling of any marijuana so manufactured or distributed—

“(i) the following statement: ‘This material is for biomedical and scientific research purposes only.’; and

“(ii) the name of the requestor of the marijuana;

“(D) to limit the transfer and sale of any marijuana under this subsection—

“(i) to researchers who are registered under this Act to conduct research with marijuana or to manufacturers duly registered under this subsection; and

“(ii) for purposes of use in preclinical research or in a clinical investigation pursuant to an investigational new drug exemption under 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or for the purposes of further manufacturing of marijuana; and

“(E) to transfer or sell any marijuana manufactured under this subsection only with prior, written consent for the transfer or sale by the Attorney General.

“(5) **TIMING.**—Not later than 60 days after receipt of a request for registration under this subsection to manufacture or distribute marijuana, the Attorney General shall—

“(A) grant or deny the request; and

“(B) in the case of a denial, provide a written explanation of the basis for the denial.

“(6) **DEEMED APPROVAL.**—If the Attorney General fails to grant or deny a request for registration under this subsection to manufacture or distribute marijuana within the 60-day period referred to in paragraph (5), such request is deemed approved.”

#### **SEC. 4. TERMINATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW PROCESS FOR NON-NIH-FUNDED QUALIFIED MARIJUANA RESEARCHERS.**

The Secretary of Health and Human Services may not—

(1) reinstate the Public Health Service interdisciplinary review process described in the guidance entitled “Guidance on Procedures for the Provision of Marijuana for Medical Research” (issued on May 21, 1999); or

(2) create an additional review of scientific protocols that is only conducted for research on marijuana other than the review of research protocols performed at the request of a qualified marijuana researcher conducting nonhuman research that is not federally funded, in accordance with section 303(f)(3)(A) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 2 of this Act.

#### **SEC. 5. CONSIDERATION OF RESULTS OF RESEARCH.**

Immediately upon the approval by the Food and Drug Administration of an application for a drug that contains marijuana (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), as amended by section 8 of this Act) under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355), and (irrespective of whether any such approval is granted) not later than the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) conduct a review of existing medical and other research with respect to marijuana;

(2) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such review; and

(3) include in such report whether, taking into consideration the factors listed in section 201(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811(c)), as well as any potential for medical benefits, any gaps in research, and any impacts of Federal restrictions and policy on research, marijuana should be transferred to a schedule other than schedule I (if marijuana has not been so transferred already).

#### **SEC. 6. PRODUCTION QUOTAS FOR MARIJUANA GROWN FOR LEGITIMATE, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.**

Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 826) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) The Attorney General may only establish a quota for production of marijuana that is manufactured and distributed in accordance with the Medical Marijuana Research Act that meets the changing medical, scientific, and industrial needs for marijuana.”

#### **SEC. 7. ARTICLE 28 OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS.**

Article 28 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs shall not be construed to pro-

hibit, or impose additional restrictions upon, research involving marijuana, or the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of marijuana, that is conducted in accordance with the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), this Act, and the amendments made by this Act.

#### **SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.**

(a) **QUALIFIED MARIJUANA RESEARCHER.**—In this Act, the term “qualified marijuana researcher” has the meaning given the term in section 303(f)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 2(d) of this Act.

(b) **UPDATING TERM.**—Section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(16)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the term ‘marihuana’ means” and inserting “the terms ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ mean”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “The term ‘marihuana’ does not” and inserting “The terms ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ do not”.

#### **SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. **PALLONE**) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. **GRIFFITH**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### **GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. **PALLONE**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5657.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. **PALLONE**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5657, the Medical Marijuana Research Act.

Last week, Congress considered and passed the **MORE** Act, which effectively removes marijuana from the strictest category of regulation under the Controlled Substances Act. Today, medical marijuana is approved and regulated in 37 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These actions highlight the need for increased research about safety and efficacy of the marijuana products being consumed by millions of Americans.

Unfortunately, comprehensive research on marijuana has been regulated in a restrictive, time-consuming way, and the current body of research is not representative of the products available to the average American adult consumer.

H.R. 5657 is a bipartisan bill that streamlines the registration process for

scientists seeking to engage in cannabis research. It also maintains the appropriate oversight and control by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The bill requires HHS and DEA to respond to registration applicants in a timely manner and expands the number of federally approved manufacturers and distributors that can supply marijuana products for research purposes.

The bill also creates a special process to allow State-authorized marijuana to be used for research purposes. This is an important step toward understanding the positive and negative health effects of the products being frequently consumed by people across our country.

The House passed this bill by a voice vote in the 116th Congress. The Senate also passed a similar measure last Congress and did so again by unanimous consent last month.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representatives **BLUMENAUER**, **HARRIS**, **HOLMES**, **NORTON**, **DINGELL**, **COHEN**, **GRIFFITH**, **LEE**, and **CASE** for their leadership on this issue. I look forward to working with them and our colleagues in the Senate to expand comprehensive cannabis research and protect the health of our constituents.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **GRIFFITH**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5657, the Medical Marijuana Research Act.

I first thank Mr. **BLUMENAUER**, Mr. **HARRIS**, and, of course, the chairman of the committee, but Mr. **HARRIS** and Mr. **BLUMENAUER** are the lead sponsors of this legislation.

Though our long-term goals for marijuana regulation may differ, the three of us share a strong conviction that scientific data should form the basis for policymaking whenever possible. For four Congresses now, we have joined forces to advocate for more research on the use of cannabis products to treat medical conditions.

My belief that medical marijuana probably can be beneficial when used in the proper setting for treatment of certain medical conditions is based largely on anecdotal evidence from constituents and citizens.

Despite the increasing use of cannabis products around the country, there have been very few legitimate, peer-reviewed studies to determine the effects of cannabis on the body, particularly over a long period of time.

This lack of research is due, in large part, to the Federal Government standing in the way. Marijuana’s schedule I status makes it extremely difficult for scientists to, one, obtain approval to conduct cannabis research; and, two, obtain a quality product of marijuana to use for that research.

H.R. 5657 addresses both of these issues. It encourages medical marijuana research by establishing a new set of research standards that are specific to cannabis. This will allow cannabis to remain classified as a schedule I substance while increasing access for those who wish to study it.

It also ensures the availability of verified cannabis products necessary for legitimate research by establishing a new registration process. Entities who choose to register and are approved will be able to legally manufacture and distribute marijuana for the purpose of conducting such research.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), who is one of the sponsors of this legislation.

□ 1730

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Medical Marijuana Research Act, legislation that would modernize Federal rules and procedures to facilitate additional medical research into the impacts of medical marijuana.

We have seen dramatic changes in the legal status of marijuana at the State level, my State included. Sales of recreational marijuana began in my home State of Michigan in 2019, and medical marijuana is now legal in 37 States. However, the Federal framework for conducting marijuana research is decades old and has not kept pace with these changes.

Currently, scientists in the United States looking to conduct research on marijuana must contend with a heavy-handed, duplicative registration and licensure process. Additionally, researchers are limited to using marijuana grown at a single location overseen by the National Institute on Drug Abuse at the University of Mississippi.

Collectively, these outdated, bureaucratic barriers and Federal roadblocks greatly limit our understanding of the health impacts of marijuana and prevent qualified researchers from engaging in further study.

The Medical Marijuana Research Act will modernize the cumbersome process by streamlining marijuana research registration applications. It will also direct FDA to issue guidelines on the production of marijuana and ensure that adequate amounts are available for research.

The legislation also mandates a comprehensive review of the available body of research on marijuana by the Secretary of Health and Human Services 5 years after enactment.

I thank my colleagues, Representatives BLUMENAUER, HARRIS, NORTON, COHEN, GRIFFITH, BARBARA LEE, and CASE, who led this with me to get this legislation passed.

Additionally, I recognize Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member ROD-

GERS of Washington, as well as the Energy and Commerce Committee staff, for their very thoughtful input and efforts.

Madam Speaker, it is high time we modernize our Nation's Federal regulations to facilitate legitimate medical research into the impacts of marijuana, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield to gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS) as much time as he may consume.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER and I have jointly led and sponsored this bill for four Congresses. Although we disagree about recreational marijuana—he supports it; I oppose it—as a physician, I realize that if we are going to have medical marijuana legal, as the gentlewoman from Michigan says, in over three dozen States, we really ought to do research on it to see what it is used for and what it can't be used for because, Madam Speaker, many claims are made about it. Some are legitimate; some are illegitimate.

The American public, if we are to have this product legal in 37 States now, they deserve to know whether it works for what the claims are made.

What this bill does is simple. It makes it easier to do rigorous medical research, the same type of research we expect to be done on any of the drugs that are sold as medicines in this country. That is what this bill does.

It has been a long time coming. I thank the chairman for bringing this bill out. Hopefully, it gets across the finish line in both Houses and goes to the President's desk for signature.

Madam Speaker, the American public deserves to know what medical marijuana is useful for because, again, for anyone who has one of the conditions that it might be useful for, this could be a godsend. For other conditions where it is claimed, it will be found to be not effective, but the American public needs to know.

The Medical Marijuana Research Act is the way to get this done. Modernize our research methods. Bring them up to the scientific standards we use for every other type of medication in this country that is sold as a drug.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 5657. Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would say, Madam Chair, you have heard the comments from both sides of the aisle. We need the research. It is good for the American public to know whether or not this stuff works.

But you hear accounts from citizens that they are having to buy marijuana on the street. Maybe they can get it in some of these States now. But when you are dealing with epilepsy, for example, they have to boil up a tincture

to make sure that it has the CBD and some level of THC, but nobody really knows what level of THC is necessary to help with juvenile epilepsy. We just don't know. We have no research.

Parents out there, concerned about the well-being of their children, have turned their children into guinea pigs. Yet, because in many States it is still illegal, and was illegal until just a few years ago, they haven't been able to report their findings to anybody who is working on this in an official sense.

It is time that ends. Let's do research on cannabis. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me agree with my Republican colleague that this is very important because there really hasn't been enough research done on marijuana and the impacts of it.

That is why this bill really needs to pass, and I urge my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis, to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5657, the Medical Marijuana Research Act.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make marijuana accessible for use by qualified marijuana researchers for medical purposes, and for other purposes.

This bill establishes new, separate registration requirements to facilitate medical marijuana research.

It will remove the barriers on conducting cannabis research, by allowing scientists to access products from dispensaries that are legally authorized by state law.

Current barriers include the burdensome registration process, redundant protocol reviews, lack of adequate research material, and unnecessarily onerous security requirements.

The act will speed up the process for researchers to apply and get approved to study cannabis.

It will also set clear deadlines on federal agencies to act on their registration applications.

The bill also makes it easier for scientists to modify their research protocols without having to seek federal approval.

It would additionally require that the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) license more growers.

With this requirement there would be no limit on the number of additional entities that can be registered to cultivate marijuana for research purposes.

For half a century, researchers have only been able to study marijuana grown at the University of Mississippi, because it is the only federally approved facility.

These researchers have complained that it is difficult to obtain the medical marijuana at the facility, and when they do obtain it, it is low quality.

The medical marijuana that researchers at the University of Mississippi have access to is often compared to industrial hemp, a botanical class of Cannabis sativa that is grown specifically for industrial and medical use.

There are many differences between hemp and marijuana such as:

Hemp is specifically bred to produce plants because of its strong durable fibers, whereas marijuana is bred specifically for its resin properties, which is used for recreational purposes.

Hemp is bred to have less than .03 percent THC. THC is the mood-altering compound in marijuana. Regular marijuana has 1 percent to 30 percent of THC.

The hemp plant produces a high level of CBD oil and low levels of THC resin. Marijuana has a low level of CBD oil, and high levels of THC resin.

In humans, the CBD oil produced by the hemp plant works on the inflammatory systems of the brain which is why some patients say they get relief after using it. Marijuana works on the part of the brain that regulates mood and hunger.

The cannabis that government-authorized institutions typically access is more like hemp than marijuana, and marijuana is what consumers use in the real world.

These researchers need to have access to marijuana and not facility-grown hemp to further our education around the drug.

With this bill, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. attorney general would be required to create a process for marijuana manufacturers and distributors to supply researchers with cannabis from dispensaries.

This will allow researchers to be able to study the recreational marijuana that is being used and sold from state-legal businesses, instead of having to use only government grown cannabis.

Ninety-nine percent of Americans live in a state that has legalized some form of cannabis, yet the federal law is still hindering researchers' ability to study all the full range of health benefits.

Providing researchers with the actual marijuana that consumers are purchasing is the only way to provide the most efficient and relevant results.

We need to stop making researchers jump through regulatory hoops in their efforts to study the medical potential of the plant.

Expanding the marijuana studies will help ensure that Americans have adequate access to these potentially life changing medicines and treatments.

There are about 4 million registered cannabis patients in the United States, and likely millions more are self-medicating.

The United States leads the world in biomedical research yet research on cannabis, a drug that many of our citizens benefit from and are already using, lags far behind.

Limiting the resources for this research will leave patients, health care professionals, and policy makers without the evidence needed to make sound decisions about the use of marijuana.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 5657 because providing the resources for this research could make the difference in millions of lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5657, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

### CONSENSUS CALENDAR

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's designation, pursuant to clause 7(a)(1) of rule XV, of H.R. 1916 as the measure on the Consensus Calendar to be considered this week.

### ENSURING LASTING SMILES ACT

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1916) to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1916

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act".

#### SEC. 2. COVERAGE OF CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS.—Part D of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–111 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### "SEC. 2799A–11. STANDARDS RELATING TO BENEFITS FOR CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT.

"(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR CARE AND RECONSTRUCTIVE TREATMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage, shall provide coverage for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Coverage provided under paragraph (1) shall include any medically necessary item or service to functionally improve, repair, or restore any body part to achieve normal body functioning or appearance, as determined by the treating physician (as defined in section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act), due to congenital anomaly or birth defect.

"(B) FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Any coverage provided under paragraph (1) under a group health plan or individual or group health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer may be subject to coverage limits (such as medical necessity, pre-authorization, or pre-certification) and cost-sharing requirements (such as coinsurance, copayments, and deductibles), as required by the plan or issuer, that are no more restrictive than the predominant coverage limits and cost-sharing requirements, respectively, applied to substantially all medical and surgical benefits covered by the plan (or coverage).

"(3) TREATMENT DEFINED.—In this section:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'treatment' in-

cludes, with respect to a group health plan or group or individual health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, inpatient and outpatient items and services performed to improve, repair, or restore bodily function (or performed to approximate a normal appearance), due to a congenital anomaly or birth defect, and includes treatment to any and all missing or abnormal body parts (including teeth, the oral cavity, and their associated structures) that would otherwise be provided under the plan or coverage for any other injury or sickness, including—

"(i) any items or services, including inpatient and outpatient care, reconstructive services and procedures, and complications thereof;

"(ii) adjunctive dental, orthodontic, or prosthodontic support from birth until the medical or surgical treatment of the defect or anomaly has been completed, including ongoing or subsequent treatment required to maintain function or approximate a normal appearance;

"(iii) procedures that materially improve, repair, or restore bodily function; and

"(iv) procedures for secondary conditions and follow-up treatment associated with the underlying congenital anomaly or birth defect.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—The term 'treatment' shall not include cosmetic surgery performed to reshape normal structures of the body to improve appearance or self-esteem.

"(b) NOTICE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, a group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage, shall, in accordance with regulations or guidance issued by the Secretary, provide to each enrollee under such plan or coverage a written description of the terms of this section. Such description shall be in language which is understandable to the typical enrollee."

(b) ERLISA AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part 7 of sub-title B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### "SEC. 726. STANDARDS RELATING TO BENEFITS FOR CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT.

"(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR CARE AND RECONSTRUCTIVE TREATMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage, shall provide coverage for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Coverage provided under paragraph (1) shall include any medically necessary item or service to functionally improve, repair, or restore any body part to achieve normal body functioning or appearance, as determined by the treating physician (as defined in section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act), due to congenital anomaly or birth defect.

"(B) FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Any coverage provided under paragraph (1) under a group health plan or group health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer may be subject to coverage limits (such as medical necessity, pre-authorization, or pre-certification) and cost-sharing requirements (such as coinsurance, copayments, and deductibles), as required by the plan or issuer, that are no more restrictive than the predominant coverage limits and cost-sharing requirements, respectively, applied to substantially all medical and surgical benefits covered by the plan (or coverage).

“(3) TREATMENT DEFINED.—In this section:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘treatment’ includes, with respect to a group health plan or group health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, inpatient and outpatient items and services performed to improve, repair, or restore bodily function (or performed to approximate a normal appearance), due to a congenital anomaly or birth defect, and includes treatment to any and all missing or abnormal body parts (including teeth, the oral cavity, and their associated structures) that would otherwise be provided under the plan or coverage for any other injury or sickness, including—

“(i) any items or services, including inpatient and outpatient care, reconstructive services and procedures, and complications thereof;

“(ii) adjunctive dental, orthodontic, or prosthodontic support from birth until the medical or surgical treatment of the defect or anomaly has been completed, including ongoing or subsequent treatment required to maintain function or approximate a normal appearance;

“(iii) procedures that materially improve, repair, or restore bodily function; and

“(iv) procedures for secondary conditions and follow-up treatment associated with the underlying congenital anomaly or birth defect.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘treatment’ shall not include cosmetic surgery performed to reshape normal structures of the body to improve appearance or self-esteem.

“(b) NOTICE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, a group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage, shall, in accordance with regulations or guidance issued by the Secretary, provide to each participant or beneficiary under such plan or coverage a written description of the terms of this section. Such description shall be in language which is understandable to the typical participant or beneficiary.”

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 725 the following new item:

“Sec. 726. Standards relating to benefits for congenital anomaly or birth defect.”

(c) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 100 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 9826. STANDARDS RELATING TO BENEFITS FOR CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT.**

“(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR CARE AND RECONSTRUCTIVE TREATMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan shall provide coverage for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Coverage provided under paragraph (1) shall include any medically necessary item or service to functionally improve, repair, or restore any body part to achieve normal body functioning or appearance, as determined by the treating physician (as defined in section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act), due to congenital anomaly or birth defect.

“(B) FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Any coverage provided under paragraph (1) under a group health plan may be subject to coverage limits (such as medical necessity, pre-authorization, or pre-certification) and cost-sharing require-

ments (such as coinsurance, copayments, and deductibles), as required by the plan, that are no more restrictive than the predominant coverage limits and cost-sharing requirements, respectively, applied to substantially all medical and surgical benefits covered by the plan.

“(3) TREATMENT DEFINED.—In this section:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘treatment’ includes, with respect to a group health plan, inpatient and outpatient items and services performed to improve, repair, or restore bodily function (or performed to approximate a normal appearance), due to a congenital anomaly or birth defect, and includes treatment to any and all missing or abnormal body parts (including teeth, the oral cavity, and their associated structures) that would otherwise be provided under the plan for any other injury or sickness, including—

“(i) any items or services, including inpatient and outpatient care, reconstructive services and procedures, and complications thereof;

“(ii) adjunctive dental, orthodontic, or prosthodontic support from birth until the medical or surgical treatment of the defect or anomaly has been completed, including ongoing or subsequent treatment required to maintain function or approximate a normal appearance;

“(iii) procedures that materially improve, repair, or restore bodily function; and

“(iv) procedures for secondary conditions and follow-up treatment associated with the underlying congenital anomaly or birth defect.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘treatment’ shall not include cosmetic surgery performed to reshape normal structures of the body to improve appearance or self-esteem.

“(b) NOTICE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, a group health plan shall, in accordance with regulations or guidance issued by the Secretary, provide to each enrollee under such plan a written description of the terms of this section. Such description shall be in language which is understandable to the typical enrollee.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subchapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 9826. Standards relating to benefits for congenital anomaly or birth defect.”

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A group health plan or health insurance issuer shall provide the benefits described in section 2799A-11 of the Public Health Service Act (as added by subsection (a)), section 726 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (as added by subsection (b)), and section 9826 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (c)) under the terms of such plan or health insurance coverage offered by such issuer.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

**SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and the gen-

tleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in full support of H.R. 1916, the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act. On behalf of the 4 percent of American children born annually with congenital anomalies or birth defects, I am very proud to sponsor this much-needed legislation.

This bill will ensure that health plans do not deny or delay medically necessary treatment of congenital anomalies. In many cases, coverage for well-known anomalies, like heart defects or spina bifida, is already the standard. But for babies who have oral defects such as cleft palates, skeletal defects, congenital cataracts, or hearing defects, insurance companies have systematically denied or delayed medically necessary treatments.

I became a sponsor of this legislation after Kevin Koser testified at our Health Subcommittee, which you are a member of, Madam Speaker, about his beautiful son, Kannon. He shared with the subcommittee how Kannon asked Santa Claus for teeth so he could “chomp big bites” of food.

I was really shaken by that and by the fact that in our country, such a rich and great country as America, we would put treatment that allows a child to eat out of reach because of insurance red tape.

A baby named Rosie in my congressional district is one of the 1,300 babies born in the United States each year with congenital cataracts. In just a few months, her family spent over \$4,000 out of pocket on contact lenses for her. Without these lenses, babies like Rosie are blind, and they have no chance of ever developing normal vision.

These stories are repeated across our country every single day, but today is the day that we can begin to change that. This legislation is one of the most popular bills in the House, with 316 bipartisan cosponsors, including more than half of the Republican Conference.

The time has come for this important, popular, and much-needed bill to finally pass the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am disappointed that all Members could not reach an agreement on this bill. I have an

amendment that would specify the types of conditions required to be addressed by this bill, which would help clarify its intent for the implementing agencies.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the text of my proposed amendment.

In the heading of section 2, strike “CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT” and insert “CRANIOFACIAL, ORAL, OR MAXILLOFACIAL CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT”.

In section 2799A-11 of the Public Health Service Act, section 726 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 9826 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as proposed to be added by section 2—

(1) in the heading, strike “CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT” and insert “CRANIOFACIAL, ORAL, OR MAXILLOFACIAL CONGENITAL ANOMALY OR BIRTH DEFECT”; and

(2) in subsection (a), strike the term “congenital anomaly or birth defect” and insert “craniofacial, oral, or maxillofacial congenital anomaly or birth defect” each place such term appears.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, the stated goal of the bill is a good one, making sure those who, through no fault of their own, are born with a condition requiring extensive medical care can eat, drink, and thrive.

I would love to be able to tell families like the one in my district with two children experiencing ectodermal dysplasia that insurance would pay for the hundreds of thousands of dollars of surgery necessary to allow their teeth and mouths to function properly. But this bill needs more work, and my amendment could have addressed its most significant flaw.

Had the bill gone through regular order, I would have offered this corrective amendment.

The biggest problem here is that not one person can articulate which medical procedures or treatments would be required to be covered by insurance.

The bill is titled healthy smiles, referencing cleft palate, ectodermal dysplasia, et cetera, but not one person can articulate which medical procedures or treatments would be required to be covered by insurance. This is, in part, because the FDA has no statutory or regulatory definition of what a congenital anomaly or birth defect is.

Further, one part of the bill requires insurers to “include any medically necessary item or service to . . . restore any body part to achieve normal body functioning or appearance,” while another part provides that “‘treatment’ shall not include cosmetic surgery.”

Technical comments from the Department of Labor support my belief that these two provisions “seem to be in tension.” There is a tension between the two sections.

Because the language is so vague, CBO found it difficult to estimate the cost. They expressed uncertainty around identifying the procedures and services that would be considered medically necessary. Nonetheless, they took a stab at it and guessed it would cost around \$1.8 billion.

My amendment would resolve these concerns by replacing the phrase “con-

genital anomaly or birth defect” with “craniofacial, oral, or maxillofacial congenital anomaly or birth defect” to specify the types of conditions advocates of this bill have been discussing for months. Most of the people who signed on as cosponsors thought that was just what they were doing. They didn’t know they were going to cover, as the gentlewoman has said, the 4 percent of children born with any kind of a birth defect.

Given that my amendment cannot be considered today, I will be voting “no.”

Now, you may wonder, how did I come to this conclusion? When my oldest son was born 16 years ago, when I called my wife’s father, his first question was, “Does he have all his fingernails?” because my wife was born with a congenital birth defect. She doesn’t have fingernails on her index fingers. This has caused them to be injured numerous times over the years.

There is no question it qualifies under this bill for some kind of treatment, whether it be an implant to replace those nails—if this bill passes, we will be doing everything from the healthy smiles that the bill purports to do all the way down to fingernails.

Now, she is fine. She has grown up. She has adjusted. Everything is good. But the first question my father-in-law asked was, “Does he have all his fingernails?” because, for years, it was a concern to him as a father, as a parent.

This bill would deal with that, and that is why it is hard to say what it is going to cost because a lot of smaller defects like my wife’s fingernails would be covered under this.

□ 1745

And if it is covered, by golly, you know they are going to fix it. The worst thing she has to do now is wear gloves when we take out the Christmas tree and try to be careful. But as a child, it was a bigger issue, and like I said, the tips of her index fingers are a little bulbous. She might be offended by this, but if you look closely, it looks a little bit like E.T.’s finger, though it is not quite as long and it doesn’t light up. But it is a birth defect that this bill would cover at huge cost to the American public and to the American taxpayers.

This bill goes too far. I wish we had the opportunity to accept my amendment, which we can’t do on a bill that is on suspension, because then we could make sure it dealt with the big items that only affect a much smaller part of the population and that truly do need to be dealt with.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, the bill that we are taking up today was passed by the Energy and Commerce Committee. It hasn’t changed. The gentleman, Mr. GRIFFITH, had an amendment. He withdrew it. He had the opportunity, but he withdrew it.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman

from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman ESHOO for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1916, the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act, a bipartisan bill that will help patients with congenital anomalies and birth defects get the necessary treatment that they deserve.

Three percent of American children are born with congenital anomalies or birth defects that affect the way they look, develop, or function, often for the rest of their lives. These children require serious medical treatment. But for far too long, insurance companies have been unfairly denying treatment, despite an official medical diagnosis, by deeming it cosmetic or because the treatment involves dental services. This is unacceptable. This treatment is critically important and medically necessary, particularly for children with serious dental anomalies.

During our legislative hearing on this bill in committee, we heard from Kevin Koser about his family’s long-standing struggles to get his son Kannon’s medical treatment covered. Kannon was diagnosed with ectodermal dysplasia when he was 1 year old, and this had a drastic impact on his health and quality of life. Ectodermal dysplasia is a congenital anomaly that affects the development of the hair, skin, teeth, and other body parts. Kannon sprouted his first tooth at the age of 4, and this has severely restricted his diet and impacted his ability to speak.

In accordance with the treatment plan established by his doctor, his family began pursuing dentures for Kannon; however, their family health plan denied the medically necessary treatment for Kannon and deemed it as not a covered benefit. The Koser family is not alone.

Madam Speaker, there are countless children across the country whose medically necessary treatments are unfairly denied by insurance companies. These children may have to forego the care they need to live healthy and fulfilling lives because their families simply cannot afford the treatment. Too often, their families are stuck with the financial burden of paying out of pocket for medically necessary treatment despite having health insurance, and children like Kannon are forced to delay necessary care that is meant to restore bodily function.

The National Foundation for Ectodermal Dysplasias estimates that some families will pay upwards of \$150,000 out of pocket in their lifetime for medically necessary treatments. This is for medical care that should be rightfully covered by insurance.

The Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act will require all individual and group market health plans to cover medically necessary treatment resulting from congenital anomalies and ensure that children like Kannon get the treatment they need. This is important, common-sense legislation that has—as Ms.



ESHOO said—310 bipartisan cosponsors. I commend Ms. ESHOO for her leadership on this legislation as the prime sponsor of the bill.

This important bill will improve the health and well-being of countless Americans and ensure that individuals born with congenital anomalies have the opportunity to live a healthy life. Children like Kannon and his family should have the peace of mind to know that medically necessary treatment will be covered.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I will submit that my amendment was not offered at the full committee. Two years ago, when we were taking this bill through regular order, at that time it was discussed that we would try to work on language that would narrow the scope before it came to the floor. I assumed that that would be done before this bill was brought up on a suspension; that has not happened. I would be more than happy, if we have to come to loggerheads over it, that we have that discussion where we can discuss all the potential costs, all the potential birth defects that might be covered, including the minor ones, the ones that don't have an effect on lasting smiles, which is also included in this.

Now, the gentlewoman's heart is in the right place, and I have great respect for her, and understand what she is trying to do. I just think that there is so much unknown cost for so many minor birth defects and small inconveniences that might be cosmetic or might not be, depending on which doctor makes that decision, because we don't have a good definition either in the bill or in the standard lingo of the FDA, et cetera.

I think we are buying a whole lot more expense, both to the American taxpayer, and, I believe, this is going to push up the cost of health insurance on families that are already having difficulties making those health insurance payments. All of that is correct.

And the chairman of the committee—also his heart is in the right place—mentioned ectodermal dysplasia. I have no problem with us treating that. It affects a small number of people. It is a huge cost on a handful of families out there—maybe a few more than a handful—but it does affect people disproportionately who cannot afford to have that fixed, and it does create huge problems on eating, on talking, et cetera. Those are the things we want to go after.

What I want to make sure we are not doing is spending billions of dollars of American taxpayer dollars or raising the cost of health insurance because we are going to take care of everything down to two index finger fingernails missing, et cetera. That is my concern.

Madam Speaker, as you can tell, I feel passionately about this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank the gentleman for his kind comments about me. I think that there are a couple of important points to be made. And that is that CBO estimates that insurers will respond to this bill by raising premiums by less than 0.1 percent. What CBO does not score are the savings from providing this needed medical care because that medical care goes on and on and on. And the costs to families are exorbitant.

As I said earlier today, I think this is a very good bill. I acknowledge all the advocates from all over the country that worked so hard to bring us to this moment.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to the vote today on this bill that has been with us since 2020, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1916, the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act.

The purpose of this bill is to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of congenital anomalies and birth defects.

This bill requires private health insurance plans to cover the diagnosis and treatment of birth defects, congenital disorders, or congenital malformations, conditions developed prenatally and may be identified before or at birth, or later in life.

The coverage must include services and items that functionally improve, repair, or restore any body part that is medically necessary for normal bodily functions or appearance, as determined by the treating physician.

This bill protects patients against increased insurance premiums by clearly specifying that coverage for these treatments may be subjected only to the same limits that apply to other injuries or sicknesses without imposing any greater financial responsibilities on the patient or family.

This legislation would also close an insurance coverage loophole for people born with congenital anomalies who need complex oral restorative care.

It would ensure that health plans cover medically necessary services related to a patient's anomaly or birth defect, including any serious dental and oral-related procedures that are necessary to maintaining health and overall function.

Insurance companies usually cover the preliminary procedures to treat congenital anomalies, but often deny and delay follow-up reconstructive procedures.

Denial or delay of these reconstructive procedures could lead to long-term physical and psychological injuries.

Insurance companies claim these follow up procedures are only cosmetic in nature, which then places a significant burden on patients and their families.

It is relatively rare for a child with a congenital deformity or developmental anomaly to undergo just one procedure that corrects all the associated health implications the first time.

On average, these children can expect anywhere from three to five surgical procedures and many more treatments before achieving structural normalcy and function in the affected body parts.

These families are then forced to pay huge out-of-pocket costs for treatment coverage or, in worst case scenarios, terminate treatment.

For example, people born with ectodermal dysplasia's are often unable to properly develop teeth.

Their teeth may be missing, completely absent, have defective enamel or be shaped differently.

If the teeth are not repaired or replaced, these individuals could have chewing, swallowing, digestive, speech and self-esteem issues.

Someone born with ectodermal dysplasia spends a significant amount of money on necessary medical and dental care throughout their lifetime.

This amount of money can become so excessive that families may have no option other than selling their cars, remortgaging their homes, and foregoing a college education to afford medically necessary dental care.

Far more families simply go without care because they can't afford it.

Dental care is also subject to a double-standard, while some individuals who lose their teeth due to an accident receive dental benefits under the existing statutes, those who are missing teeth due to ectodermal dysplasias, a medical condition they were born with, do not receive these same dental benefits.

The Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act would fix this.

This bill would help more families than those affected by the ectodermal dysplasias. It would cover a broad range of congenital anomalies.

Many people born with congenital anomalies suffer from severe oral defects such as:

- Cleft lip or palate
- Hypodontia
- Enamel hypoplasia
- Skeletal defects like craniosynostosis
- Vision defects like congenital cataracts or aphakia

- Hearing defects like microtia
- Other loss of bodily functions

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), one in 33 babies in the United States is born with a congenital anomaly.

Of those 120,000 children born annually with birth defects, approximately 40,000 require reconstructive surgery.

Medical professionals and surgeons are fortunately able to correct many of these problems, however some insurance companies deny access to care by labeling the procedures as "cosmetic" or "non-functional" in nature.

Too many children born with congenital anomalies are denied coverage despite the long-term harm of such conditions.

The Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act would address delays and denials in coverage and guarantee that children suffering from birth defects and anomalies get the treatment they need.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 1916 because this law guarantees the payment of health insurance benefits for necessary medical care and treatment due to any congenital anomaly.

These families deserve to see the day when they no longer have to fight for coverage of medically necessary treatments and their children and loved ones receive the treatments they desperately need and deserve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1916, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. QUIGLEY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules, and pass the following bills:

H.R. 5657;

H.R. 1916.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

## MEDICAL MARIJUANA RESEARCH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5657) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make marijuana accessible for use by qualified marijuana researchers for medical purposes, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 343, nays 75, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 108]

## YEAS—343

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Levin (MI)
Aguilar	F.	Lieu
Allred	Dunn	Lofgren
Amodei	Escobar	Long
Armstrong	Eshoo	Loudermilk
Auchincloss	Espallat	Lowenthal
Axne	Evans	Luetkemeyer
Bacon	Feenstra	Luria
Baird	Ferguson	Lynch
Balderson	Fitzpatrick	Mace
Barr	Fleischmann	Malinowski
Barragán	Fletcher	Malliotakis
Bass	Foster	Maloney,
Beatty	Frankel, Lois	Carolyn B.
Bera	Franklin, C.	Maloney, Sean
Bergman	Scott	Manning
Beyer	Gaetz	Massie
Bice (OK)	Gallego	Mast
Bilirakis	Garamendi	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Garbarino	McBath
Blumenauer	Garcia (CA)	McCarthy
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (IL)	McCaul
Boebert	Garcia (TX)	McClintock
Bonamici	Gimenez	McColum
Bost	Golden	McEachin
Bourdeaux	Gomez	McGovern
Bowman	Gonzales, Tony	McHenry
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez,	McNerney
F.	Vicente	Meijer
Brooks	Gottheimer	Meng
Brown (MD)	Granger	Meuser
Brown (OH)	Graves (LA)	Mfume
Brownley	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Buck	Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks
Bucshon	Green, Al (TX)	Moolenaar
Burchett	Griffith	Moore (AL)
Burgess	Grothman	Moore (UT)
Bush	Guthrie	Moore (WI)
Bustos	Harder (CA)	Morelle
Butterfield	Harris	Moulton
Calvert	Hartzler	Mrvan
Cammack	Hayes	Murphy (FL)
Carbajal	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (NC)
Cárdenas	Higgins (LA)	Napolitano
Carson	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Carter (GA)	Hill	Neguse
Carter (LA)	Himes	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Hinson	Newman
Cartwright	Hollingsworth	Norcross
Case	Horsford	O'Halleran
Casten	Houlahan	Oberholte
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Omar
Cawthorn	Huizenga	Owens
Cherfilus-	Issa	Pallone
McCormick	Jackson Lee	Panetta
Chu	Jacobs (CA)	Pappas
Cicilline	Jacobs (NY)	Pascarell
Clark (MA)	Jayapal	Payne
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Pence
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Peters
Clyburn	Johnson (SD)	Pfleger
Cohen	Johnson (TX)	Phillips
Cole	Jones	Pingree
Comer	Joyce (OH)	Pocan
Connolly	Kahele	Porter
Cooper	Kaptur	Pressley
Correa	Keating	Price (NC)
Keller	Keller	Quigley
Costa	Kelly (LA)	Raskin
Courtney	Kelly (PA)	Reed
Craig	Khanna	Reschenthaler
Crenshaw	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Crist	Kilmer	Rice (SC)
Crow	Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)
Cuellar	Kim (NJ)	Rogers (AL)
Curtis	Kind	Rogers (KY)
Davids (KS)	Kinzinger	Ross
Davidson	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Davis, Danny K.	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Davis, Rodney	Kuster	Ruppersberger
Dean	LaHood	Rush
DeFazio	Lamb	Rutherford
DeGette	Lamborn	Ryan
DeLauro	Langevin	Salazar
DelBene	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Delgado	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Demings	LaTurner	Scalise
DeSaulnier	Lawrence	Scanlon
DesJarlais	Lawson (FL)	Schakowsky
Deutch	Lee (CA)	Schiff
Diaz-Balart	Lee (NV)	Schneider
Dingell	Leger Fernandez	Schrader
Doggett	Letlow	Schrier
Donalds	Levin (CA)	Schweikert

Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Steel  
Steil  
Steube

Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood

Upton  
Valadao  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth

## NAYS—75

Aderholt  
Allen  
Arrington  
Babin  
Banks  
Bentz  
Biggs  
Bishop (NC)  
Buchanan  
Budd  
Carey  
Carl  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Crawford  
Duncan  
Ellzey  
Estes  
Fallon  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Foxy  
Fulcher

Gallagher  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Harshbarger  
Hern  
Herrell  
Hudson  
Jackson  
Johnson (LA)  
Jordan  
Joyce (PA)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kustoff  
LaMalfa  
Latta  
Lesko  
Lucas  
Mann  
McClain  
McKinley  
Miller (IL)  
Mooney

Mullin  
Nehls  
Norman  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Perry  
Posey  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Sessions  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Timmons  
Van Drew  
Walorski  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)

## NOT VOTING—11

Brady  
Emmer  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Greene (GA)

Grijalva  
Guest  
Hice (GA)  
Katko

□ 1900

Messrs. FITZGERALD, JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and WILSON of South Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. DUNN, MEUSER, KELLER, and Mrs. BOEBERT changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Joyce (OH)
(Correa)	(Wasserman)	(Garbarino)
Bowman	Schultz	Kahele (Mrvan)
(Jeffries)	Fulcher (Meuser)	Kind (Beyer)
Butterfield	Garcia (TX)	Kirkpatrick
(Beyer)	(Gomez)	(Pallone)
Cárdenas	Gosar (Gaetz)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)
(Gomez)	Granger (Van	Lamborn (Wilson
Carter (LA)	Dwyne)	(SC))
(Blunt	Green (TX)	Lawrence
Rochester)	(Escobar)	(Kaptur)
Cleaver (Blunt	Harder (CA)	Lawson (FL)
Rochester)	(Gomez)	(Wasserman
Cooper (Correa)	Hartzler	Schultz)
Crawford (Long)	(DesJarlais)	Mace (Timmons)
Crist	Hudson	Maloney,
(Wasserman	(Cammack)	Carolyn B.
Schultz)	Huffman	(Wasserman
Cuellar (Correa)	(Stanton)	Schultz)
(NY))	Johnson (TX)	Manning (Beyer)
Evans (Mfume)	(Jeffries)	McEachin
		(Wexton)

Meng (Kuster)	Roybal-Allard	Torres (NY)
O'Halleran	(Pallone)	(Blunt)
(Stanton)	Ryan (Kaptur)	Rochester)
Payne (Pallone)	Sánchez (Gomez)	Trahan (Kuster)
Porter (Weston)	Sires (Pallone)	Walorski
Pressley (Omar)	Stewart (Owens)	(Wagner)
Price (NC)	Suozi (Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
(Connolly)	Taylor (Fallon)	(Blunt)
		Rochester)

# MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SACRAMENTO GUN VIOLENCE

(Ms. MATSUI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today heartbroken, full of pain and sadness for my district, my hometown of Sacramento.

Very early yesterday morning, I got an alert that there was a mass shooting; and I wondered, "Now where?" Then I read the words: Sacramento. This terrible violence has come home to my home in Sacramento.

Sacramento experienced the deadliest mass shooting in the city's history. Six members of our community were killed and 12 were sent to local hospitals.

Our Sacramento community is hurting. This tragedy has touched every single one of us, and I really deeply appreciate the outpouring of support for the lives lost from all of you and across the Nation.

Sacramento is truly a special place. We deeply care for each other; we work together; we are resilient; and we show compassion when our neighbors are in pain. Our entire community has come together in the wake of this tragedy to pray for the victims and their loved ones and to support the efforts of our community responders and law enforcement officers who are still hard at work.

As Sacramentans, we are still in the early hours and first day of our grief. These were our neighbors, our friends, and our family members. While we will never be able to fill the space of a lost loved one, we can all reach out, embrace them, and make sure that the love they hold for those lost endures in us all.

I want to name the ones we lost:  
Sergio Harris, 38 years old;  
Melinda Davis, 57 years old;  
Yamile Martinez-Andrade, 21 years old;

Johnntaya Alexander, 21 years old;  
Devazia Turner, 29 years old; and  
Joshua Hoyer-Lucchesi, 32 years old.

Right now we are bound in grief and love, but also in our resolve to do better. We cannot go on accepting that shootings like this are inevitable. If we can prevent even one more tragedy like this, spare other families and communities from feeling this pain, then we have to come together and act. We cannot and will not be passive in the face of such senseless violence.

I now ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in a moment of

silence for the victims of this terrible tragedy, for their loved ones, for those still fighting to recover, and for our entire Sacramento community. Let us together mourn and pray for them during this difficult time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERA). The Chair asks that all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of the recent shooting in Sacramento, California.

## ENSURING LASTING SMILES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEGUSE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1916) to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 310, nays 110, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—310

Adams	Clark (MA)	Garamendi
Aderholt	Clarke (NY)	Garbarino
Aguiar	Cleaver	Garcia (CA)
Allred	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Amodei	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Auchincloss	Cole	Gimenez
Axne	Connolly	Golden
Babin	Cooper	Gomez
Bacon	Correa	Gonzales, Tony
Barr	Costa	Gonzalez,
Barragan	Courtney	Vicente
Bass	Craig	Gosar
Beatty	Crawford	Gotthelmer
Bera	Crist	Graves (LA)
Bergman	Crow	Graves (MO)
Beyer	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Davids (KS)	Grothman
Blumenauer	Davis, Danny K.	Harder (CA)
Blunt Rochester	Dean	Hartzler
Bonamici	DeFazio	Hayes
Bost	DeGette	Herrera Beutler
Bourdeaux	DeLauro	Higgins (LA)
Bowman	DeBene	Higgins (NY)
Boyle, Brendan	Delgado	Hill
F.	Demings	Himes
Brooks	DeSaulnier	Hinson
Brown (MD)	DesJarlais	Hollingsworth
Brown (OH)	Deutch	Horsford
Brownley	Diaz-Balart	Houlahan
Bush	Dingell	Hoyer
Bustos	Doggett	Hudson
Butterfield	Doyle, Michael	Huffman
Calvert	F.	Jackson Lee
Carbajal	Escobar	Jacobs (CA)
Cárdenas	Eshoo	Jacobs (NY)
Carson	Españillat	Jayapal
Carter (LA)	Evans	Jeffries
Cartwright	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Case	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)
Casten	Fischbach	Johnson (TX)
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Jones
Castro (TX)	Fletcher	Joyce (OH)
Cawthorn	Poster	Kahele
Cheney	Frankel, Lois	Kaptur
Cherfilus-	Franklin, C.	Katko
McCormick	Scott	Keating
Chu	Gaetz	Kelly (IL)
Cicilline	Gallego	Kelly (PA)

Khanna	Moulton	Sherrill
Kildee	Mrvan	Simpson
Kilmer	Murphy (FL)	Sires
Kim (CA)	Nadler	Slotkin
Kim (NJ)	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Kind	Neal	Smith (WA)
Kinzinger	Neguse	Soto
Kirkpatrick	Newhouse	Spanberger
Krishnamoorthi	Newman	Speier
Kuster	Norcross	Stansbury
LaHood	O'Halleran	Stanton
Lamb	Obenholte	Steel
Lamborn	Ocasio-Cortez	Stefanik
Langevin	Omar	Steil
Larsen (WA)	Owens	Stevens
LaTurner	Palazzo	Stewart
Lawrence	Pallone	Strickland
Lawson (FL)	Panetta	Suozi
Lee (CA)	Pappas	Swalwell
Lee (NV)	Pascarell	Takano
Leger Fernandez	Payne	Taylor
Letlow	Perlmutter	Tenney
Levin (CA)	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Levin (MI)	Phillips	Thompson (MS)
Lieu	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Lofgren	Pocan	Titus
Long	Porter	Tlaib
Loudermilk	Posey	Tonko
Lowenthal	Pressley	Torres (CA)
Luria	Price (NC)	Torres (NY)
Lynch	Quigley	Trahan
Malinowski	Raskin	Trone
Malliotakis	Reed	Turner
Maloney,	Rice (NY)	Underwood
Carolyn B.	Rice (SC)	Upton
Maloney, Sean	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Mann	Ross	Van Drew
Manning	Rouzer	Vargas
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Veasey
McBath	Ruiz	Velázquez
McCaul	Ruppersberger	Wagner
McCollum	Rush	Walorski
McEachin	Rutherford	Waltz
McGovern	Ryan	Wasserman
McHenry	Salazar	Schultz
McKinley	Sánchez	Waters
McNerney	Sarbanes	Watson Coleman
Meeks	Scanlon	Webster (FL)
Meijer	Schakowsky	Welch
Meng	Schiff	Wexton
Meuser	Schneider	Wild
Mfume	Schrader	Williams (GA)
Miller-Meeks	Schrier	Williams (TX)
Mooney	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Moore (AL)	Scott, David	Wilson (SC)
Moore (UT)	Sessions	Wittman
Moore (WI)	Sewell	Yarmuth
Morelle	Sherman	

NAYS—110

Allen	Fallon	McClain
Armstrong	Fitzgerald	McClintock
Arrington	Fleischmann	Miller (IL)
Baird	Fox	Miller (WV)
Balderson	Fulcher	Moolenaar
Banks	Gallagher	Mullin
Bentz	Gibbs	Murphy (NC)
Bice (OK)	Good (VA)	Nehls
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Bilirakis	Granger	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Pence
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Perry
Buchanan	Griffith	Pfleger
Buck	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Harris	Rodgers (WA)
Budd	Harshbarger	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Hern	Rose
Burgess	Herrell	Rosendale
Cammack	Huizenga	Roy
Carey	Issa	Scalise
Carl	Jackson	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Chabot	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cloud	Keller	Spartz
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Comer	Kustoff	Steube
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Tiffany
Curtis	Latta	Timmons
Davidson	Lesko	Van Dyne
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Walberg
Donalds	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Duncan	Mace	Wenstrup
Dunn	Massie	Westerman
Ellzey	Mast	Womack
Estes	McCarthy	

## NOT VOTING—9

Brady	Gonzalez (OH)	Hice (GA)
Emmer	Grijalva	Larson (CT)
Gohmert	Guest	Zeldin

□ 1918

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Correa)	Green (TX) (Escobar)	Manning (Beyer) McEachin
Bowman (Jeffries)	Harder (CA) (Gomez)	(Wexton) Meng (Kuster)
Butterfield (Beyer)	Hartzler (DesJarlais)	O'Halleran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Hudson (Cammack)	Payne (Pallone) Porter (Wexton)
Carter (LA) (Blunt)	Huffman (Stanton)	Pressley (Omar) Price (NC)
Rochester)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	(Connolly) Roybal-Allard
Cleaver (Blunt Rochester)	Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)	(Pallone) Ryan (Kaptur)
Cooper (Correa)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Sánchez (Gomez)
Crawford (Long)	Kind (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Stewart (Owens)
Cuellar (Correa)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lamborn (Wilson (SC))	Taylor (Fallon) Torres (NY)
Evans (Mfume)	Lawrence (Kaptur)	(Blunt) Rochester)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)	Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)	Trahan (Kuster) Walorski
Fulcher (Meuser)	(Schultz)	(Wagner)
Garcia (TX) (Gomez)	Mace (Timmons) Maloney,	Wilson (FL) (Blunt)
Gosar (Gaetz)	Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Rochester)
Granger (Van Duyne)		

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3807

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3807.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STRICKLAND). The gentleman's request is accepted.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3807

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3807.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

## SUPPORTING COVERAGE FOR NECESSARY CONGENITAL ANOMALIES SERVICES

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, this evening, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 1916, the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act, a bill which would require health plans to cover medically necessary services related to congenital anomalies.

I would like to share the story of one of my constituents, Caleb Locke, a young man from Ashaway, Rhode Is-

land, who was born with ectodermal dysplasia. As a result of his condition, Caleb's lower jaw is both thin and short with no ridge, and his posterior upper jaw lacks sufficient bone structure.

Caleb is missing teeth, and he needs dental implants, but this process will require multiple surgeries, including bone grafts from his hip to reconstruct his jaw and sinuses.

Unfortunately, and unbelievably, Caleb's health insurance has deemed these procedures as "cosmetic" and has consequently denied coverage.

Madam Speaker, Caleb needs these surgeries, and they are clearly not cosmetic. It is wholly unacceptable that coverage can be denied on those grounds.

Caleb, and anyone else with a congenital anomaly, should never be denied coverage for medically necessary services related to their conditions.

That is why I was proud to support the passage of H.R. 1916 this evening, and I urge our colleagues in the Senate to promptly do the same.

REDUCING POVERTY ACROSS THE  
NATION

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce we are one step closer to reducing poverty across the Nation.

In March, the House Committee on Education and Labor passed H.R. 5129, the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act, on a bipartisan vote.

I was proud to introduce this bill with the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI). The bill would fund the community action agencies that help address the root causes of poverty in our communities.

These agencies are largely comprised of business and industry leaders. They provide a safety net for low-income families and individuals, but even more importantly, they help create opportunities for people to move from poverty to independence.

Despite the good these agencies do for our communities, the Community Services Block Grant program has not been reauthorized for 25 years. My bill will modernize CSBG to provide agencies the ability to tap their full potential.

Madam Speaker, this program has a long history of bipartisan support due to the great work it enables. It is my hope that this righteous bill is brought to the floor in a timely manner.

It is time for Congress to renew our Nation's commitment and further reduce poverty by reauthorizing CSBG.

STANDING FOR JUDGE KETANJI  
BROWN JACKSON

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today, I sat in the Senate Judiciary Committee as a historic vote was taken.

Since the appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor, only four women have ascended to the United States Supreme Court.

In particular, longer than any other demographic group, African-American women have been subjected to coercive laws, yet they have been excluded from the political and judicial positions to impact those laws.

I am glad that President Biden saw fit to nominate one of the most—and probably the most—qualified judge ever to be nominated to the United States Supreme Court—not my words; the words of many others.

So this day that Dr. King died, we know that the dreamer may have been killed, but the dream still lives.

They voted today. Eleven Democrats voted yes. Unfortunately, 11 Republicans voted no.

I hope, as this goes to the floor, we will stand as Americans, and Democrats and Republicans will ascend to the United States Supreme Court this African-American woman, more qualified than ever, again, to take a rightful place on the United States Supreme Court. I pray that that will happen.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF  
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LEO

(Mr. MEUSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Lieutenant William Lebo of the Lebanon City, Pennsylvania, Police Department. Lieutenant Lebo was shot and killed in the line of duty last week.

Lieutenant Lebo was a dedicated, 40-year veteran of the Lebanon City Police Department and planned to retire on May 1 of this year.

Lieutenant Lebo and two other officers, Ryan Adams and Derek Underkoffler, were responding to a domestic disturbance last Thursday when the offender immediately opened fire on them. All three officers were shot, and tragically, Lieutenant Lebo was fatally wounded.

Lieutenant Lebo has been remembered by his colleagues and those he served as a calm, kind, and ethical police officer who was deeply devoted to protecting the Lebanon community.

This tragedy serves as a devastating reminder that every day law enforcement officers put on their uniforms and go to work, as my father did, to protect and serve, always knowing full well that they may not return home.

Today and always, we owe our continued support to our police officers and their families in Pennsylvania and across America.

We all send our deepest condolences to Lieutenant Lebo's wife, Lora; his daughter, Corrine; and his entire family, as well as the Lebanon City Police

Department, the Lebanon DA's office, and the entire Lebanon community.

□ 1930

#### ADDRESSING THE DIABETES CRISIS

(Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise to address the diabetes crisis in the United States and its effects on our Nation's children.

In 2018, about 210,000 of children and adolescents under the age of 20 were diagnosed with diabetes. As the numbers regarding childhood diabetes climb, more families are struggling to provide the medication their children need to survive.

The pressure of dealing with such a life-threatening illness at a young age is extreme and can leave lasting impacts on our youth, as their childhood is such a formative time. Statistics for their condition can seem bleak; diabetic children can expect a life expectancy to be shortened by up to 20 years due to their condition.

I thank my colleagues for passing the Affordable Insulin Now Act to address this issue in the United States.

#### THE CRISIS ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER CONTINUES TO WORSEN

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, the crisis on our southern border continues to worsen with each passing day.

Just last month, Customs and Border Protection released their latest figures that showed immigrant encounters at the southern border have increased 61 percent over the last year to 164,973.

That is more than double the population of Cookeville, Crossville, and Lebanon, Tennessee, combined.

President Biden and his administration have caused this crisis and should be held responsible. On his first day in office, he halted construction on the southern border wall. A month later he signed multiple executive orders rescinding President Trump's immigration policies. In June of last year, he ended the remain in Mexico policy. Now, the Biden administration has announced they are ending the Title 42 policy that allows for quick expulsion of illegal immigrants.

Rescinding Title 42 will encourage another surge of illegal immigrants at our southern border and put even more strain on Customs and Border Protection having trouble keeping up already with the record levels of illegal immigrant encounters.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT NEED THE TOOLS TO DETECT IMPAIRED DRIVERS

(Mr. GOTTHEIMER asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the crucial investment my bipartisan amendment to the MORE Act will make to support local law enforcement and to protect our children, families, and communities.

My provision, which passed with a strong bipartisan majority, will invest \$10 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to study technologies and methods that law enforcement may use to determine whether a driver is impaired by marijuana in their system.

We know that marijuana significantly impairs judgment, motor coordination, and reaction time. Studies have found a direct relationship between blood THC concentration and impaired driving ability. In fact, drivers under the influence of marijuana regularly cause traffic collisions.

We must give our law enforcement officers the tools to detect impaired drivers and get them off the road—and to always have their backs.

Safety is always my top priority, and I am proud to lead efforts that invest in our law enforcement and protect our families.

I strongly urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass my critically important provision, to ensure that law enforcement has the tools necessary to keep roads safe for our families.

This investment is crucial to protecting our families from the dangers of impaired driving.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF DANNY BURGESS

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and memory of my good friend Danny "Flapper" Burgess from my home area of Monroe County, Kentucky.

Flapper was a larger-than-life figure. If you ever met Flapper Burgess, you left with a positive and memorable impression. He was an effective, old-school, local politician, who owned a little country store called Flapper's Market in Fountain Run, Kentucky. If you were a candidate for local office and wanted to carry the Fountain Run precinct, you had to have Flapper's support.

Here is the last picture I have of Flapper and I in his store eating one of his signature baloney sandwiches.

Flapper served many years on the Monroe County Fiscal Court representing the Gamaliel, White Oak Ridge, and Fountain Run precincts. Flapper truly was a man of the people.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and all the people of south central Kentucky, I extend my deepest sympathies to the family of Danny "Flapper" Burgess.

#### THE FREE WORLD MUST IMMEDIATELY RISE UP TOGETHER

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, the unspeakable carnage Vladimir Putin and his war machine are unleashing across Ukraine is barbaric.

The images from Bucha are almost too horrific to comprehend. Men, women, children, and the elderly are bound and thrown on the streets as if they were garbage. The world is dealing with a tyrant who counts victory with body bags.

Every nation must arm Ukraine with the weaponry and defenses it needs. Every nation must end their imports of Russian coal, oil, and gas. Every nation must twist the screws of sanctions tighter and tighter until Putin and his enablers choke.

The hundreds of thousands of American and Allied servicemembers who gave their lives across European nations in the 20th century did not do so only for the cause of liberty to go unaided in the modern era.

The free world must immediately rise up together. Fend off evil. End the bloodshed. Lead Ukraine to restore its liberty.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3807

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3807.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

#### AMERICANS NEED TO WAKE UP

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, America has to realize we are on the precipice of making one of the most significant precedential determinations in recent memory, and that is the removal of Title 42 affecting American immigration law.

Already we are allowing—depending on the month—between 80,000 and 100,000 people to cross our border who are not appropriately vetted.

However, due to a title put in effect by President Trump, we are keeping another perhaps 400,000 people a month—we are told 18,000 a day—south of the border out of concern that they will bring the virus in this country.

If this title is removed, we will go—according to current estimates—to 18,000 people a day; a half a million people a month coming in this country. That is an intolerable amount. They are people we cannot support. They are people who have not been appropriately vetted. And, obviously, there will be a massive increase in illegal drugs crossing our southern border.

I beg the American public to wake up and do what you can to make it clear

to everybody in this body that we do not need a massive increase over the already intolerable 80,000 to 90,000 people who are coming here every month unvetted.

#### INSULIN IS TOO EXPENSIVE

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, put simply: insulin is too expensive for millions of Americans.

Here are the facts: From 2014 to 2019, the average retail price of insulin rose by 54 percent. And in America, people pay more than 10 times the price of insulin compared to other countries.

What is the result of these high prices? Around one in four Americans who rely on insulin have cut back or skipped doses due to costs.

No person should have to choose between paying rent or buying the insulin they need to survive. And no person should be forced to skip or ration doses.

Last week, the House passed the Affordable Insulin Now Act to cap the cost of insulin at \$35 per month. Insulin is a lifesaving drug, but it must never be a wallet-wrecking drug.

We must continue to work to lower costs for families everywhere from the pharmacy counter to the gas pump.

#### RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, 54 years ago tonight one of the great tragedies in our Nation's history occurred in my hometown of Memphis, Tennessee. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated.

In Memphis, there is great love for Dr. King and his dream. He had given the "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech the night before in Memphis. And tonight, at this hour there is a memorial service at the National Civil Rights Museum, which was constructed at the Lorraine Motel where he was staying and where he was slain.

In Memphis, a phoenix has risen from the ashes. The National Civil Rights Museum celebrates Dr. King's life and all the pioneers that preceded him and were after him in fighting for civil rights and civil justice in this Nation.

I share with all in mourning the death of Dr. King 54 years ago but take great pride in Memphis having the National Civil Rights Museum and encourage people to visit.

#### HONORING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 4, 2021, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of the brave men and women in blue who serve and protect us each and every day. I am proud to be able to be part of this Special Order remembering Washington State law enforcement, and I am proud to share this Special Order with most all of the delegation of the great State of Washington.

According to statistics released by the FBI, intentional killings of law enforcement in the year 2021 were the highest in 20 years. Already this year—and we are only in April—there have been more officers shot and killed than all of last year.

Every day, police officers across central Washington, across my State, and across the United States put on a badge and go to work knowing they face extremely dangerous situations exacerbated by significant economic uncertainties, open border policies, and the raging opioid crisis.

Let me be clear: Nothing justifies the targeting and the murdering of law enforcement. Whether on regularly scheduled patrol duty or answering an urgent call for help, law enforcement officers put on their uniforms every day with no guarantee they will return home safely.

Just 3 weeks ago, Madam Speaker, Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dominique "Dom" Calata, a 35-year-old Army veteran, who had been with the force for the past 6½ years, made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting his community. While assisting the South Sound Gang Task Force and serving a warrant for second degree assault, Deputy Calata was shot and killed. The deputy leaves behind his wife and a 4-year-old son.

Tragically, during his memorial service 2 weeks ago, Everett police officer Dan Rocha was killed during a run-in with a suspect who shot and killed him before running over his body while fleeing the scene. His memorial service took place just this afternoon. Officer Rocha leaves behind his wife, as well as two children.

Madam Speaker, I would ask for a moment of silence for both of these brave officers.

□ 1945

We all owe a debt of gratitude to these individuals who risk their lives to enforce the law and to protect our communities.

Law enforcement officers take time away from their families, their loved ones, often without the thanks that they deserve, and often, putting themselves in harm's way. Our men and women in law enforcement deserve nothing less than our full support.

I am deeply concerned, frankly, with the anti-police policies that our State has implemented and continues to consider. While there may have been positive steps taken to roll back this legislation this past session, there is still much progress to be made, both in Washington, and at the Federal level.

We have to fully fund our police departments. We have to provide them with the necessary resources to do their important jobs.

Over the past several years, I have had many opportunities to meet with police officers, with sheriffs, first responders, all across Central Washington in my district. I participated in ride-alongs with officers, from Pasco and from Sunnyside to see firsthand how they interact with their neighbors and local businesses.

And I regularly meet with law enforcement officers in each of our counties to learn how I can help them in Congress to make their policing efforts much more effective.

I am constantly in awe of the great work that these officers are doing to engage with families that are in need, or at-risk children, as well as students, and individuals who may be in danger. They do all of this with the goal of making our Central Washington communities a better, safer place to live and work; and for that I am truly grateful.

Police officers around the country are dedicated to protecting us and defending the liberties that we hold dear. Law enforcement officers selflessly put themselves in harm's way to protect Americans, preserve the peace, and maintain law and order. They are truly heroes in blue, and we owe them our respect and our support.

Today, I remember Deputy Calata and Officer Rocha, and offer my sincere condolences to their family, their friends, and the departments that they left behind all too soon.

I commit to continuing to fight for the men and women in law enforcement and their families who sacrifice so much to keep our communities safe. Today, as well as every day, we offer our appreciation and our respect for law enforcement officers across this great Nation.

Madam Speaker, as I said, I am honored and delighted that we have many members of the Washington State delegation to share in this Special Order this evening, to share their thoughts and their observations about what is going on, not only in our State, but States across the country.

I first want to turn to my neighboring district, to my east and thank her for being part of this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Spokane, Washington, (Mrs. RODGERS).



Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing us together this evening to honor some of the finest that serve our communities to protect our communities day in and day out.

And today, I rise with a broken heart to honor two of Washington State's finest: Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dom Calata, and Everett Police Officer Dan Rocha, both tragically shot and killed in the line of duty, protecting and serving the communities that they called home.

For years, these 2 men, like so many others, put on the uniform each day, hugged their kids and kissed their wives and went to work to keep us safe; not knowing if they would ever walk back through the door at the end of the night.

Deputy Calata and Officer Rocha made the ultimate sacrifice and my heart breaks for their grieving families and the families of the other 685 officers killed in the line of duty since 2021.

Madam Speaker, we must do better. This is the United States of America and we cannot allow these assaults on our law enforcement to continue. We must fund the police and give them the resources they need to keep us safe, and make sure they make it home safe at the end of the day.

All around our communities, we see a surge of violent crime. We see heart-breaking drug abuse, violence in our schools, homelessness; and law enforcement is fighting an uphill battle, and they are on the front lines day in and day out. They need our support. Now, more than ever, we need them to do their jobs to address all of these issues.

The anti-police rhetoric only makes things worse, and it has infected too many hearts and minds. These individuals are our heroes.

Dom Calata was a hero. Dan Rocha was a hero. Each and every selfless man and woman in blue who gave their last breath in service to our community was a hero. And today, their families are without them. We must never forget their sacrifice and always back the blue.

I am encouraged tonight so many of my colleagues are joining together as Americans to recognize the fallen, and to remember them for who they are, heroes.

My heart goes out to those who are grieving this tragic loss, and I pray that God keeps watch over all those still serving.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks; heroes, I couldn't say it better.

Now I yield to the gentlewoman from the west side of my district in Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), my good colleague and friend.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to get to be here sharing this Special Hour with my colleagues. I wish it was about something else, quite frankly.

I am very, very honored to get to stand here and share the names of

some of these officers to whom we owe an unimaginable debt of gratitude. So it is a privilege to join the gentleman as we honor the officers who have laid down their lives for our safety, for our security, for our families, for our homes, for our businesses, for our communities.

And to the families and the colleagues of our fallen heroes, I know words will never be enough. But please, please know that we stand alongside you in your grief, and we pledge to always remember their names and to honor their service and their sacrifice.

In just the past couple of weeks, we have tragically lost two brave Washington State police officers: Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dominic "Dom" Calata, and Everett Police Department Officer Dan Rocha. My heart breaks for the families and the colleagues of these brave officers as they grapple with this devastating loss.

And I have had the privilege, in this body, of representing my hometown in Congress, Southwest Washington State, which boasts some amazing and outstanding police forces and officers, many of whom I have come to know over the last several years.

Sadly, we too have had multiple officers lost in the line of duty in the last few years. And I want to take this moment to recognize and honor those officers here today. I am just going to read their names.

Vancouver Police Officer—which we are going to go from here across.

Vancouver Police Officer Donald Sahota. His end of watch was January 29, 2022.

And then Clark County Sheriff's Sergeant Jeremy Brown. His end of watch was July 23, 2021.

Washington State Patrol Trooper Justin Schaffer; end of watch, May 24, 2020.

And Cowlitz County Sheriff Deputy Justin DeRosier; end of watch, April 13, 2019.

And again, to the families and to the colleagues of these officers, my heart breaks for you, and we are so proud of these officers and what they have given. We pledge to you to always remember their bravery and their sacrifice and to honor their memory by standing up for and supporting the law enforcement that support our communities.

I want to take a moment to say to our men and women in blue, we stand in solidarity with you; and I will always, always, always, support your efforts to keep our communities safe.

I recognize it is no easy feat to get up every morning, put on your uniform, kiss your loved ones goodbye and not know the dangers that could lie ahead, just in that day. I know this because you have told me how disheartening it is when people call to abolish or to defund law enforcement, or when politicians who have no clue what it is like to walk in your shoes, pass laws that make it more difficult for you to do your job, which is to protect us, our families, and our communities.

But because of your bravery and commitment to public safety, we are able to safely live our lives. It is an amazing gift that you give us and, for that, I humbly thank you.

We are forever grateful for your willingness to serve and protect our communities, and I look forward to hearing the comments from some of my other colleagues tonight as we honor your sacrifice and remember your service.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments. I thank her for adding to the list. The list is far too long for us to list everyone, unfortunately. And it is like the gentlewoman said: I wish we were here for a happier occasion, but this is an important one and I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Eighth Congressional District of Washington (Ms. SCHRIER), another neighbor. I am surrounded with good Members of Congress. I believe she lives in the town of Sammamish.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEWHOUSE, my friend, for gathering us together here to honor law enforcement and to mourn several recently fallen police officers.

Whenever a police officers is killed in the line of duty it is a tragedy, for the officer, for the family, and for the entire community. Even one such death is too many. And in the last several weeks in Washington State, there have been several, and we have mourned together.

As I speak, the funeral is underway for Officer Dan Rocha, killed in the line of duty in Everett on March 25. Just 2 weeks ago, I attended the funeral for Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dom Calata, who leaves behind his wife, Erin, his darling preschooler, Dylan, family, and friends.

Dom's friend and partner in duty, Officer Rich Scaniffe, spoke at the funeral. And he was critically injured at the same time but, thankfully, survived and will make a full recovery.

Back in 2019, when I was first sworn into office, Kittitas County Deputy Sheriff Ryan Thompson was also killed while serving his community.

Every day, police officers put themselves in danger to keep our communities safe, and every day, they and their families face the risk that they might not make it home to their loved ones. This is why it has been such a priority of mine to meet with police officers and police chiefs to thank them for their work and to learn how I can help support them and keep them and their communities safe.

I have heard from many of my constituents about rising crime rates in our district, including these hostilities toward police officers. Everyone, everyone deserves to feel safe in their communities. That is why I voted to increase funding for local law enforcement a few weeks ago, and why I will continue to push for funding to make

sure law enforcement have the tools they need to protect themselves and our communities.

I am deeply grateful to police officers for their service. I understand the worries that their families face daily, and mourn together with families and communities for those who have been killed in the line of duty.

May their memories be a blessing.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's remarks for a very special occasion here.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Medina, Washington, (Ms. DELBENE), my friend. We used to work together in Olympia, serving as cabinet members together.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for pulling everyone together.

Earlier today, family, friends, colleagues, loved ones, and the community of Snohomish County gathered to honor the life and sacrifice of Everett Police Officer Dan Rocha.

Officer Rocha was fatally shot while protecting and serving our community. He is survived by his wife and his two sons. Our hearts are with his family and his loved ones.

Officer Rocha served with the department since 2017, and lived in the community for more than a decade. He worked his way up the ranks after starting in parking enforcement, before becoming a fully commissioned officer with the department.

Police officers and first responders put their lives on the line every day to keep our communities safe and, sadly, our State has lost far too many officers.

□ 2000

There is more we must do to support police and first responders across the country. We often ask police to do too much for our communities when other proven alternatives exist.

We need to invest in mental health services so those suffering behavioral issues get the appropriate care that they need. We need to invest in gun violence prevention to limit risk to officers and families. We need to invest in community-based policing to build trust between law enforcement and the communities that they serve.

Congress has a role here, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to be part of the solution to protect those who put their lives on the line and the communities that they serve.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. DELBENE for those great words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN), from the city of Everett, one of our longer-serving colleagues and a very well-respected Member of Congress.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, Everett, Washington, suffered a tragic loss 2 weeks ago. On Friday, March 25, Everett Police Officer Dan Rocha was killed in the line of duty while responding to a call near Everett Community College.

Today, the city of Everett celebrated Officer Rocha's life at a memorial service attended by many family members, his friends, law enforcement, other first responders, and, of course, community members.

My thoughts and prayers are with the Rocha family during this very difficult time, Dan's wife, Kelli; his two sons, Thomas and Harrison; and his very large extended family.

As a citizen of Everett, I myself have called upon the Everett Police Department a few times in my neighborhood for help, for assistance, and just for presence. They have always responded without question.

Officer Rocha made an incredible impact in a short time at the Everett PD, serving as an officer for the last 4 years. Two years ago, he landed his dream assignment as a day-shift patrol officer in north Everett. On the day he passed, Officer Rocha was doing the job he loved, serving and protecting the community.

Sadly, the Everett PD has experienced tragedy before. In 1999, Officer Brian DiBucci was killed while pursuing a suspect near the U.S. 2 trestle.

Law enforcement officers like Officers Rocha and DiBucci have dedicated their careers to keeping northwest Washington communities and residents safe.

I know that the women and men of the Everett Police Department will continue to go out into the community every day and carry on Officer Rocha's legacy by upholding that department's commitment to service, integrity, professionalism, and honor.

Today, I stand with my hometown of Everett to honor Officer Rocha and his service to our community.

I thank Representative NEWHOUSE for this opportunity to participate in the Special Order tonight.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LARSEN for personalizing this. This is your hometown, and this is real stuff. Like Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER said, I wish we were here for a more celebratory cause, but this is very important. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. STRICKLAND), from the city of Tacoma, one of our newest colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership in holding this Special Order on such an important issue.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize our law enforcement officers across Washington State and to honor those killed in the line of duty.

I want to personally thank our law enforcement officers who work tirelessly to keep our community safe despite staffing shortages and, increasingly too often, at the expense of their own safety.

We live in challenging times. We are coming out of a pandemic. Our social safety net has been frayed. People are

anxious. Mental and behavioral health issues are prevalent. Gun violence is on the rise.

As my colleagues and I gather here to thank and acknowledge the contributions of law enforcement across our State, I also stand here in honor of those officers and deputies injured and killed in recent weeks in the South Puget Sound.

For those not familiar with our community, it is a special place, a tight-knit community of veterans, seniors, military families, educators, and, yes, law enforcement professionals who come together to serve and help each other every single day.

The past 3 weeks have been rough in our community. We lost one officer and have had at least three more officers and deputies injured. Just this past Thursday evening, two Olympia police officers were stabbed after pursuing a suspect. Thankfully, both are recovering and will be okay.

Nearly 3 weeks ago, in Spanaway, our community was shaken as our Pierce County Sheriff's Department officers put their lives on the line in service. Sergeant Rich Scaniffe was seriously injured and survived the incident, but tragically, we lost a young hero who served alongside him, Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dom Calata, whose photo you see over there.

Deputy Calata's heroism and his commitment to protect his community will always be remembered. Our thoughts are with his family and loved ones during this difficult time. I am grateful for their service and hope we can all stop for a moment to reflect on their sacrifices to serve our State.

I hope all of us in this House will take a moment to remember Deputy Calata and our fallen law enforcement officers in Washington State.

Before I close, I want to reiterate my support for and appreciation of law enforcement serving South Sound and the State of Washington, doing their part during these challenging times. From Mason County Sheriff's Department to Lakewood Police Department, Tacoma Police Department, Olympia Police Department, and Pierce County Sheriff's Department, please know that we appreciate your service.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEWHOUSE for calling this Special Order.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. STRICKLAND for making this very special. Pierce County is a huge and important part of our State. Unfortunately, one of the most recent tragedies was in Pierce County, and I thank the gentlewoman for being part of this Special Order and recognizing that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), my final speaker today. He may be the last but certainly one of the best, and he is a good friend, who I served with in the State legislature, from Gig Harbor.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, for

organizing this Special Order, and for his extraordinary leadership.

Madam Speaker, I join him in rising today in support of Washington State's law enforcement community.

Each and every day, law enforcement officers in every corner of the district I have the honor of representing—and the communities all around our State and all around our country—go to work with one goal in mind: to serve and to protect. That includes officers like Pierce County Sheriff Deputy Dom Calata, who tragically gave his life serving his community last month.

Deputy Calata admirably served his country and our community. I had the honor of attending his celebration of life in Tacoma. It was clear from the hundreds of emergency vehicles and the thousands of Washingtonians who showed up, first, that he was just a really good person; second, that our communities value the work of our law enforcement officers.

Hearing the stories about how he supported other people, how he encouraged others, how he brought smiles to people's faces, how he had just a zeal for service, it was a reminder of the best of us.

Our communities enjoy safety and security because of the commitment of our law enforcement officers and our first responders. That is a commitment that we should return as we continue to support and ensure the safety of those who have dedicated their lives to serve and protect.

The Federal Government has to have their backs. That certainly means what we are doing here, offering our words of support. It means our prayers. It means our gratitude. But it has to mean more than that.

Having their backs means making sure they have the tools and the training that they need to keep us safe and to strengthen the bonds of trust with the communities in which they serve.

Having their backs means giving communities the resources they need to hire and train new officers. It means that when we had a pandemic that led to the cratering of local government revenues, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan because none of us wanted to see cities, counties, and Tribes issue a bunch of pink slips to law enforcement officers.

Having their backs means funding for the COPS Hiring Program and funding for effective, accountable community policing and programs that build trust, save lives, and reduce crime.

Having their backs means dealing with some of the underlying problems that make their lives more difficult. I can't tell you how many law enforcement officers I have spoken to in recent years who have bemoaned the fact that the largest provider of mental health services in nearly every county I represent is the county jail.

If we can address the challenges posed by mental health, posed by addiction, we can help better people's lives, but we can also help our law enforcement officers by getting at some of the root causes of crime in our communities.

Our Nation asks a lot of our first responders. In return, we have to keep working to ensure Congress and the Federal Government do all they can to help these men and women do their jobs to ensure the safety of all Americans and ensure their safety while they are doing those jobs.

Former President Obama wrote a letter to the law enforcement community following some tragic events nearly 6 years ago. In it, he spoke of the importance of being united and not divided. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for organizing this Special Order because you saw Democrats and Republicans united tonight in the importance of celebrating and thanking our law enforcement officers.

President Obama also spoke of acknowledging that any violence against law enforcement officers is an unjustified attack on all of us as a community. Perhaps, most importantly, he said thank you. He said, "Every day, you confront danger so it does not find our families, carry burdens so they do not fall to us, and courageously meet test after test to keep us safe. . . . We recognize it; we respect it; we appreciate it; and we depend on you."

That is why tonight's discussion matters, and it is why the work of every person in law enforcement matters. It is why I am grateful to my friend, Mr. NEWHOUSE, for organizing tonight's discussion.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. KILMER for his great words

and for putting some specifics around what we can do to help the men and women in blue and green and brown keep our communities safe.

Madam Speaker, the cost, as you know, of keeping our communities safe, keeping us safe, is great. The people who pay the price of that cost are very dedicated, special people. It truly is a solemn honor for all of us to be able to pay tribute to, and to thank, the men and women who work every day to do just that, keep us safe.

As Mr. KILMER just said, we should be committed to doing all we can to provide all they need for them to be able to do their jobs.

Madam Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues from the State of Washington, and I thank the men and women who do their jobs without thinking twice, who are dedicated to protecting us, to keeping our families and communities safe. We owe them a great deal.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3294.—An act to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELBENE). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 5, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1916, the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1916

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact .....	0	0	136	195	221	236	246	256	267	278	552	1,835

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 5497, the BURMA Act of 2022, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 5657, the Medical Marijuana Research Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3702. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Annual Report on Audit for Fiscal Year 2021, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 240a(b); Public Law 115-91, Sec. 1002(b)(1); (131 Stat. 1538); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3703. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, transmitting the Bureau's 2021 Consumer Response Annual Report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5493(b)(3)(C); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 1013(b)(3)(C); (124 Stat. 1969); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3704. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, transmitting the Bureau's 2021 Office of Minority and Women Inclusion Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3705. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment, Department Notification Number: RSAT case 21-8400, pursuant to Sec. 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3706. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment, Department Notification Number: RSAT case 21-8399, pursuant to Sec. (3) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3707. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's No FEAR Report for FY21, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3708. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's No FEAR Report for Fiscal Year 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1023. Resolution relating to the consideration of House Report 117-284 and an accompanying resolution (Rept. 117-288). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CHU, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 7374. A bill to recapture certain unused immigrant visa numbers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 7375. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 7376. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 7377. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to modernize therapeutic equivalence rating determinations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 7378. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to make permanent the State plan amendment option to provide medical assistance for certain individuals who are patients in certain institutions for mental diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 7379. A bill to transition the nontactical vehicle fleet of the Department of Defense to electric or other zero emission vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 7380. A bill to prohibit the transmission of remittances from the United States to Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 7381. A bill to reauthorize the YouthBuild program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 7382. A bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 7383. A bill to establish a program ensuring access to accredited continuing medical education for primary care physicians

and other health care providers at Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics, to provide training and clinical support for primary care providers to practice at their full scope and improve access to care for patients in underserved areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SIRES, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 7384. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to support energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate resilience improvements at certain institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 7385. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act to codify a competitive grant program to build community colleges' capacity to provide employment and training programs for in-demand industries or occupations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7386. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of individuals from the District of Columbia who may be appointed to military service academies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7387. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to permit commercial filmmaking and photography on the United States Capitol grounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 7388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a manufacturing investment tax credit and a production tax credit for manufacturing facilities that produce offshore wind turbine components; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 7389. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to codify value-based purchasing arrangements under the Medicaid program and reforms related to price reporting under such arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 7390. A bill to expand labor representation on State and local workforce development boards, to provide a definition of labor organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 7391. A bill to require reports on the adoption of a cryptocurrency as legal tender in El Salvador, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 7392. A bill to reauthorize the Job Corps program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H. Res. 1024. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Dr. Terrance Newton; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H. Res. 1025. A resolution recognizing April 4, 2022, as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, and reaffirming the leadership of the United States in eliminating landmines and unexploded ordnance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BARR, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. FALLON):

H. Res. 1026. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any Member of the House who makes a public statement advocating for defunding the police should not be permitted to use Federal funds to contract with a private entity for security personnel support, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H. Res. 1027. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 7363.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 7374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 7375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 16 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 7376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 7378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 7379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 14 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 7382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 7383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 7384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 7385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 7388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 7389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section I; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 7390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 7391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 7392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 87: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H.R. 95: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 413: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 899: Mr. CLYDE.

H.R. 914: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 923: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 962: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 972: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1032: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1321: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 1361: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1704: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1735: Mr. TIFFANY and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1803: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1916: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 1946: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1977: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 2011: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 2050: Ms. SANCHEZ and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2192: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2214: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2222: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 2256: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 2454: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 2499: Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 2549: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2616: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2770: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2784: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 3095: Mr. CASE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HOLINGSWORTH, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. COSTA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 3285: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 3344: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 3362: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3371: Ms. VAN DUYN.

H.R. 3474: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 3586: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 3648: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 3807: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3816: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 3826: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4042: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 4079: Mr. SABLON.

H.R. 4457: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 4568: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 4681: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4694: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4766: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CROW, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 4831: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 4872: Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 4885: Mr. CORREA.  
H.R. 4965: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 5008: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 5129: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.  
H.R. 5232: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 5274: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.  
H.R. 5365: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 5429: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 5497: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.R. 5581: Mr. SIREs.  
H.R. 5605: Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 5651: Mrs. MCBATH.  
H.R. 5657: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 5727: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 5801: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 5817: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 5874: Mr. FALLON and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 5883: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 5987: Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 6102: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. NORCROSS.  
H.R. 6117: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 6161: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 6201: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 6207: Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 6264: Mr. MEUSER.  
H.R. 6265: Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 6303: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 6375: Mr. MELJER, Mr. VALADAO, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 6398: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 6411: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 6521: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 6566: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 6571: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 6577: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 6589: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 6722: Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 6738: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 6766: Mr. JONES.  
H.R. 6785: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 6792: Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 6823: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 6825: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 6836: Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 6852: Ms. VAN DUYNÉ.  
H.R. 6862: Mr. LIEU.  
H.R. 6876: Mr. KATKO and Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 6880: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 6926: Mrs. BOEBERT.  
H.R. 6930: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. BERA.  
H.R. 6940: Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 6946: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.  
H.R. 6949: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 6970: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 6978: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 7018: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 7026: Mr. GOOD of Virginia and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 7062: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 7073: Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 7077: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 7099: Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 7116: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 7143: Mr. GOMEZ.  
H.R. 7147: Ms. NORTON and Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 7153: Mr. ELLZEY.  
H.R. 7174: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. GARBARINO.  
H.R. 7175: Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 7185: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 7230: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 7233: Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 7236: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 7241: Mr. McKINLEY.  
H.R. 7245: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 7255: Mr. McKINLEY.  
H.R. 7263: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 7276: Mr. BERA, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. MANNING, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HILL, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MELJER, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 7285: Ms. FOXX and Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
H.R. 7292: Ms. FOXX and Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
H.R. 7293: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Ms. FOXX.  
H.R. 7298: Ms. FOXX.  
H.R. 7302: Mr. MELJER.

H.R. 7303: Mr. JONES and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 7310: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 7311: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. ALLRED.  
H.R. 7312: Ms. TITUS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SIREs, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. BERA.  
H.R. 7314: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 7323: Mr. JONES.  
H.R. 7336: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 7339: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 7340: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. BERA.  
H.R. 7350: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 7354: Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 7355: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 7359: Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 7366: Ms. VAN DUYNÉ.  
H.R. 7372: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. CROW.  
H.J. Res. 72: Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.J. Res. 76: Mr. JACOBS of New York.  
H.J. Res. 79: Mr. McKINLEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. STAUBER.  
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H. Res. 159: Mr. KILDEE.  
H. Res. 891: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H. Res. 966: Mr. MCCAUL and Mrs. KIM of California.  
H. Res. 1010: Mr. JACKSON.  
H. Res. 1015: Mr. OWENS.  
H. Res. 1016: Mr. ESTES.  
H. Res. 1021: Ms. CHU and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3807: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.